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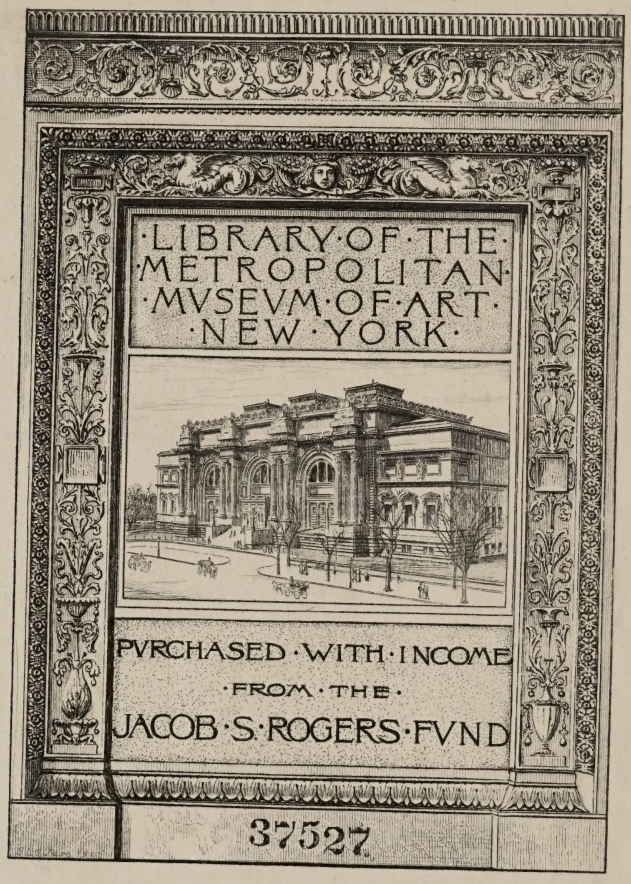
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ON FREE PUBLIC VIEW

AT THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK

BEGINNING THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5th, 1920

AND CONTINUING UNTIL THE DATE OF THE PUBLIC SALE

THE KOUCHAKJI FRÈRES COLLECTION

OF

RARE PERSIAN FAIENCES AND LUSTRES, PERSIAN MINIATURES
AND RUGS, GREEK AND ROMAN GLASS AND JEWELRY,
GOTHIC WOOD CARVINGS, EMBROIDERIES AND
16th AND 17th CENTURY RUGS

TO BE SOLD AT UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE

AT THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES

ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS

FEBRUARY 13th AND 14th, 1920

BEGINNING EACH AFTERNOON AT 2.30 O'CLOCK

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No. 351—VASE. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA
(*Ninth Century*)

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

OF

RARE ANTIQUE PERSIAN FAIENCES AND LUSTRES

GREEK AND ROMAN GLASS

PERSIAN MINIATURES

ANTIQUE JEWELRY, GOTHIC WOOD CARVINGS

EMBROIDERIES AND TEXTILES

AND 16th AND 17th CENTURY RUGS

BELONGING TO THE EXPERTS

MESSRS. KOUCHAKJI FRÈRES

NEW YORK CITY

TO BE SOLD AT UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE

AT THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES

ON THE AFTERNOONS HEREIN STATED

CATALOGUE BY KOUCHAKJI FRÈRES

THE SALE WILL BE CONDUCTED BY

MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY

AND HIS ASSISTANT, MR. OTTO BERNET, OF THE

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS

NEW YORK

1920

370

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION
DESIGNS ITS CATALOGUES AND DIRECTS
ALL DETAILS OF ILLUSTRATION
TEXT AND TYPOGRAPHY

INTRODUCTION

As all large public museums and private collections in this country and abroad possess objects of ancient art supplied by our firm, little or nothing need be said here of the nature and value of our specialties, which have stood the severe tests of critics and the judgment of the connoisseurs. Since the close of the war and the opening of the ports of Syria many objects accumulated by our representatives during the war have been incorporated in our collections in Paris. A selection of these has lately been received by us and is now offered to American art lovers, collectors and connoisseurs with full consciousness that we have done the utmost to please every individual taste and to suit every need. Many of the objects are unique and all are rare and desirable.

The overflow of antiques from Syria, Persia and Mesopotamia, constant and abundant in the past, has long since reached its maximum. It will soon be greatly restricted and in no very distant future is destined to entirely cease. Those who can profit by the present abundance will procure incomparable objects which will not only remain a joy forever, but will increase in value by leaps and bounds and soon become priceless and unattainable at any figure.

The present catalogue has been prepared with the same minute care as that bestowed on all issued by us, and every object has been described and dated according to the latest researches and scientific conclusions. They may be implicitly relied upon by those who are not expert in such matters and who are willing to be guided by our experience and judgment.

KOUCHAKJI FRERES.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

1. **Any bid** which is merely a nominal or fractional advance may be rejected by the auctioneer, if, in his judgment, such bid would be likely to affect the sale injuriously.

2. **The highest bidder** shall be the buyer, and if any dispute arise between two or more bidders, the auctioneer shall either decide the same or put up for re-sale the lot so in dispute.

3. **Payment** shall be made of all or such part of the purchase money as may be required, and the names and addresses of the purchasers shall be given immediately on the sale of every lot, in default of which the lot so purchased shall be immediately put up again and re-sold.

Payment of that part of the purchase money not made at the time of sale shall be made within ten days thereafter, in default of which the undersigned may either continue to hold the lots at the risk of the purchaser and take such action as may be necessary for the enforcement of the sale, or may at public or private sale, and without other than this notice, re-sell the lots for the benefit of such purchaser, and the deficiency (if any) arising from such re-sale shall be a charge against such purchaser.

4. **Delivery** of any purchase will be made only upon payment of the total amount due for all purchases at the sale.

Deliveries will be made on sales days between the hours of 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., and on other days—except holidays—between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Delivery of any purchase will be made only at the American Art Galleries, or other place of sale, as the case may be, and only on presenting the bill of purchase.

Delivery may be made, at the discretion of the Association, of any purchase during the session of the sale at which it was sold.

5. **Shipping**, boxing or wrapping of purchases is a business in which the Association is in no wise engaged, and will not be performed

by the Association for purchasers. The Association will, however, afford to purchasers every facility for employing at current and reasonable rates carriers and packers; doing so, however, without any assumption of responsibility on its part for the acts and charges of the parties engaged for such service.

6. **Storage** of any purchase shall be at the sole risk of the purchaser. Title passes upon the fall of the auctioneer's hammer, and thereafter, while the Association will exercise due caution in caring for and delivering such purchase, it will not hold itself responsible if such purchase be lost, stolen, damaged or destroyed.

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7. **Guarantee** is not made either by the owner or the Association of the correctness of the description, genuineness or authenticity of any lot, and no sale will be set aside on account of any incorrectness, error of cataloguing, or any imperfection not noted. Every lot is on public exhibition one or more days prior to its sale, after which it is sold "as is" and without recourse.

The Association exercises great care to catalogue every lot correctly, and will give consideration to the opinion of any trustworthy expert to the effect that any lot has been incorrectly catalogued, and, in its judgment, may either sell the lot as catalogued or make mention of the opinion of such expert, who thereby would become responsible for such damage as might result were his opinion without proper foundation.

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION,
American Art Galleries,
Madison Square South,
New York City.

CATALOGUE

FIRST AFTERNOON'S SALE

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1920

AT THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES

BEGINNING AT 2.30 O'CLOCK

Catalogue Nos. 1 to 190, inclusive

EGYPTIAN, ALEXANDRIAN, GREEK, ROMAN, ARABIC AND OTHER ANTIQUE GLASS

Mr. Homsey

1—CUP. ALEXANDRIAN *First Century*

Made of paper-weight glass, in delicate form and proportions. 3 Below the rim is a band of pinched supports. The outer surface is beautifully iridescent.

Height, 3 inches.

A. C. Bonner.

2—VASE. ALEXANDRIAN *Second Century*

Both the body and the neck are intensely golden on account of 5 the golden interior patina. The body is fluted.

Height, 3 inches.

Mr. Homsey.

3—VASE. ALEXANDRIAN *First Century*

Made of thin, translucent, yellowish glass decorated with a single 4 spiral thread band from neck to base.

Height, 3 inches.

4—Vase. Ptolemaic — *First Century B.C.*

A rare specimen of glass vase of the earliest blown kind known. The spherical body and the small outward-turned handles are an unusual combination in that period. A golden patina covers the whole surface.

Height, 2½ inches.

5—Vase. Roman — *First Century*

Made of fine violet purple glass pressed in a mould with six rectangular sides in true Sidonian fashion. Covered with a violet iridescence.

Height, 3¼ inches.

6—Goblet-vase. Roman — *Third Century*

Made of paper-weight, transparent white glass, and made with a perfect technique. Besides the thin white patina, there is much greenish iridescence.

Height, 3¼ inches.

7—Conical Goblet. Arabic — *Tenth Century*

An Arabic beaker made of white glass. It is covered with a heavy patina under which is seen a brilliant iridescence.

Height, 5½ inches.

8—Vase. Alexandrian — *Second Century*

Made in the form of a sprinkler but without inner diaphragm. The body is decorated with rows of low bosses and is covered with a silvery moon-light iridescence and shows a patch of steel-blue.

Height, 3 inches.

9—Vase. Roman — *Third Century*

Made of heavy white glass, iridescent and covered with a patina like that of mother-of-pearl. The body is ground and molded with seven rectangular sides, and neck is decorated with circular shields. A choice specimen.

Height, 3½ inches.

10—Vase. Alexandrian *Second Century*

Form of perfect symmetry, in transparent yellow glass; fluted body, narrow neck, one handle and a wide lip. A fine metallic luster.

Height, 4 inches.

11—Fial. Roman *Second Century*

A Roman toilet flask made of white glass, now covered with much fiery iridescence. The tall slender neck indicates it to have been used to hold perfumed waters.

Height, 6½ inches.

12—Vase. Roman *End of First Century*

Blown of heavy glass which was afterward ground to size and form. The spherical body is decorated with ground-in-the-surface concentric lines. The yellowish glass is pitted with patina and covered with much iridescence in spots and flakes.

Height, 7 1/3 inches.

13—Vase. Ptolemaic *First Century*

Made of yellow paper-weight glass. A pear-shaped body, a slender neck and a small rim. The surface is decorated with a spiral thread from neck to base.

Height, 4½ inches.

14—Vase. Roman *Second Century*

Spherical body, a double shoulder and a cylindrical neck. Made of pure white glass, stamped in a mould, decorated with hexagonal cells in honey-comb design. Fine pinkish iridescence.

Height, 3½ inches.

15—Vase. Roman *Third Century*

Made of green glass and in pleasing form. The later Roman glass of which this is a fine example, is rarer than the earlier glass, hence it is less common in collections.

Height, 5 inches.

16—Vase-flask. Arabic — *Early Arabic*

A very beautiful bottle of Alexandrian or Syrian make dating from the time when the Arabic artisans had reached a high degree of artistic skill. It is made of transparent pinkish white glass, now covered with a corrugated patina and metallic iridescence.

Height, 5½ inches.

17—Conical Beaker. — *Tenth Century*

This little cup is made of pure white transparent glass, now covered with a fine violet iridescence.

Height, 3½ inches.

18—Vase. Alexandrian — *Augustan Period*

Blown in a mould and ground to a form. Made of white glass; iridescent and covered with a silvery patina with tints of gold and turquoise green. The neck is decorated with a spiral thread.

Height, 4 inches.

19—Vase. Roman — *Third Century*

Made of white translucent glass. The spherical body is decorated with three turns of a spiral thread and one turn of a wave. The upright rim is connected with the shoulder by three small loop handles. Very fine.

Height, 4 inches.

20—Conical Beaker. Arabic — *Tenth Century*

Made of pure white glass. The base is decorated with a black knob. There are four ground out bands below the rim. Iridescent.

Height, 4½ inches.

21—Vase. Roman — *Second Century*

Spherical bowl with low and wide neck, made of yellowish white glass in a mould. Honey-comb cells on the shoulder. The whole is covered with a corrugated patina and fine iridescence.

Height, 3½ inches.

22—Vase. Alexandrian — *First Century*

Made of the thin paper-weight glass of the early period of blown glass. Patina and multi-colored iridescence superb.

Height, 4 inches.

23—Vase. Syro-Roman — *Fourth Century*

Of Oriental form, its use was that of holding perfumed liquids. The low spherical body, the tall slender neck decorated with a spiral and contracted lip, are all covered with the marbled patina found in the ware of no other period or make.

Height, 7½ inches.

24—Cup. Arabic — *Tenth Century*

White transparent glass with a horizontal row of black, olive-shaped bosses. Fine interior iridescence.

Height, 2⅝ inches; width, 3 inches.

25—Vase. Roman — *Second Century*

Blown from violet glass, the body afterwards decorated by being rolled over a die, with hexagonal cells and beehive design. Covered with a subdued metallic luster of decorative effect.

Height, 2½ inches.

26—Vase. Alexandrian — *First Century*

A cylindrical vase with a flat loop handle made of a pale golden yellow glass, its whole surface being covered with a thin, even and beautiful golden luster. This luster is all the more beautiful because it is without flaw or interference by corrosion. There is also much subdued iridescence.

Height, 5¼ inches.

27—Toilet Vase. Roman — *Augustan Period*

A delicately designed little flask made of sherry colored glass, now covered with a white, spotted patina. Its slender neck is divided by a small nodus, most unusual in this classic ware. Some very fiery and feather-streaked iridescence.

Height, 3¼ inches.

28—Vase Jar. Alexandrian *Augustan Era*

This spherical vase is almost without a neck, but has a narrow, low mouth, surrounded with a rim. The bowl is decorated on the shoulder with a few elevated radii spreading downwards. The surface is tawny yellow, covered with green and yellow iridescence.

Height, 3 *inches.*

29—Vase. Roman *Second Century*

Spherical body, wide and low neck, formed in a mould with hexagonal cells in honey-comb style. Made of fine greenish yellow glass, with much patina and some iridescence.

Height, 3½ *inches.*

30—Vase. Roman *Third Century*

A spherical body, distinct shoulder and a narrow cylindrical neck; made of remarkably pure greenish-yellow glass. A spiral thread below the rim.

Height, 4 *inches.*

31—Vase. Syrian *Fourth Century*

Moulded and decorated on the body with three rows of confluent circular shields in network fashion. Made of dark brown glass, now iridescent and covered with a white, pitted and metallic patina.

Height, 3½ *inches.*

32—Vase. Alexandrian *Second Century*

Made of transparent yellow glass in the form of a Greek wine flask. The body is finely decorated with twisted flutings, and the surface is fresh as if made to-day.

Height, 4 *inches.*

33—Vase. Ptolemaic *First Century B.C.*

This beautifully iridescent glass vase is designed as a Greek amphora, but with one handle. It is made of thick, yellowish glass, with a slender body and wide rim. It was undoubtedly blown from a tube.

Height, 6¼ *inches.*

34—Vase. Roman *Second Century*

Spherical body and short cylindrical neck. Made of wine colored yellow glass blown in a mould, and decorated with hexagonal cells in honey-comb pattern. The surface is covered with a fine blue and green iridescence like that of a green opal.

Height, 3¼ inches.

35—Roman Vase. *Second Century*

Made of deep blue glass, now covered with iridescence, especially on the shoulder and neck. The conical truncate body and the side rim are finely proportioned.

Height, 4 inches.

36—Vase. Syrian *Third to Fourth Century*

This moulded vase made of dark opaque glass, is covered with a pitted white patina. The form is unlike most other early Christian vessels.

Height, 3¼ inches.

37—Vase. Alexandrian *Augustan Period*

Made of thick heavy glass blown in a mould. Now covered with unusually attractive irridescence, increasing in brilliancy from neck to base. The fluted bowl appears as if wrought with the colors of the rainbow.

Height, 2½ inches.

38—Amphora Vase. Roman *Second Century*

Made of dark yellow glass, with thick walls, all ground down to size and form. The body is spherical with flat shoulder, two minute decorative loop handles and a low neck. The body is decorated with bands consisting of seven narrow lines and two wider ones, all ground out. A rare type.

Height, 3½ inches.

39—Vase Sprinkler. Alexandrian *First Century*

A four sided moulded glass flask with pressed concave sides, a low neck and a wide rim, with interior diaphragm, once used as a perfume sprinkler. Made of greenish glass, now iridescent.

Height, 3 inches.

40—Vase. Alexandrian *Augustan Period*

Made of heavy glass, decorated with stamped-on flutings. The spherical body and the low neck are densely covered with a metallic patina and much handsome iridescence in all the colors of the rainbow.

Height, 3½ *inches.*

41—Vase. Roman *Second Century*

This little vase is made of very thin, fine blue glass. The body is pear-shaped and ends upwards with a funnel-shaped neck and mouth. Held to the light the color is peacock-blue.

Height, 4½ *inches.*

42—Vase Sprinkler. Sidonian *First Century*

This fine vessel was blown in a mould and made of transparent white glass, now iridescent. The wide mouth with its inner diaphragm shows it was used as a perfume sprinkler.

Height, 3½ *inches.*

43—Toilet Vase. Roman *Augustan Era*

An unguent jar of the earliest period of blown glass, made of greenish white glass now covered with much interesting patina and a great deal of silvery iridescence.

Height, 4 *inches.*

44—Toilet Vase. Alexandrian *Second Century*

This is a beautiful object in the form of an oil flask. The rim is drawn and the loop handle is almost perpendicular. It is also covered with an intensely brilliant silvery patina.

Height, 4 *inches.*

45—Vase. Alexandrian *Second Century*

A perfect spherical flask with wide neck and the body decorated with impressed flutings. The smooth surface is covered with metallic patina and a yellowish iridescence.

Height, 3 *inches.*

46—Cup. Alexandrian — *Augustan Era*

A moulded cup, made of fine, transparent bluish green-tinted glass. The wide, upright and somewhat funnel-shaped rim, with its narrow bowl, seems to indicate its use as a toilet article perhaps for unguents. A delicate specimen of Augustan glass, with iridescence.

Width, 3 inches.

47—Vase. Syrian — *Second Century*

A fial type made to stand in a tripod support. The body is conical without handles, and with a thick wide neck and mouth. Probably a toilet vase; made of transparent violet tinted glass, now covered with much fine patina and iridescence. A most unusual type.

Height, 6 inches.

48—Vase. Roman — *Second Century*

Made of pale, transparent yellowish white glass, now covered with much irregular patina and a fine yellow, metallic iridescence. The compressed spherical body and the wide cylindrical neck are conceived harmoniously and are effective.

Height, 4½ inches.

49—Vase. Alexandrian — *Second Century*

This vase is made of white glass, now densely covered with a corrugated patina, intensely iridescent. The wide foot, the elongated body and neck are strictly classical in design.

Height, 7 inches.

50—Bowl. Roman — *Second Century*

Blown from a fine yellowish glass, decorated interiorly with a measure band-mark ground into the glass. The outer surface is covered with a fine patina and iridescence.

Diameter, 4½ inches.

Mr. Homsey.

51—Vase Sprinkler. Sidonian *First Century*

Made of transparent white glass, now iridescent, the principal flash having the form and appearance of a rainbow. An inner narrow diaphragm to regulate the liquid perfume which it contained.

5-

Height, 3½ inches.

Mr Lehman

52—Beaker Vase. Syrian *Fourth Century*

A handsome goblet of golden tinted yellow glass with concaved sides increasing in width upward. A narrow base ring of dark blue glass, and a decorative band around the waist. A fine golden iridescent patina. The interior with ground out and pressed concentric rings.

12-

Height, 4½ inches.

Mr Homsey

53—Vase. Alexandrian *First Century*

This flask was blown against a mould in the manner of all pitted glassware of that period. The surface is now handsomely and interestingly oxidized and reflects a fine iridescence.

7-

Height, 4½ inches.

54—Vase. Roman *Second Century*

Made of pure but heavy white glass with seven flat sides slightly concaved in the center. The rather tall neck is funnel-shaped and decorated with spiral threads. The whole is covered with rough patina and metallic iridescence.

13-

Height, 4¾ inches.

A. Jongers.

55—Vase-flask. Alexandrian *Second Century*

This flask is made of white transparent, paperweight glass, now covered with a grey patina and some fine iridescence. The ovoid bowl and its tall slender neck are well proportioned.

10-

Height, 6¼ inches.

E. K. Kahns.

56—Vase. Syro-Arabic *Tenth Century*

A fine Arabic goblet vase in conical form; white transparent glass decorated with several ground out bands and with large and small bosses, some singly, some in the form of grape clusters. Much iridescence and patina.

9-

Height, 6½ inches.

57—Vase. Ptolemaic *First Century B.C.*

A toilet vase for unguents, made during the late Ptolemies by blowing into a mould. The thickness of the glass indicates its very early date. The yellow metallic patina and the flashes of fiery iridescence in violet and old gold make this object like a precious gem.

Height, 2½ inches.

58—Ptolemaic Perfume Vase *Second Century B.C.*

One of the rarest types of antique glass known produced in the time of the late Ptolemies in Alexandria. The vase is unusually heavy compared to later objects, a proof of its earliness, having been blown from a tube. It was made of yellowish glass, now covered with some iridescence. Its form is typically Greek and its proportions are unsurpassed by any similar object known.

Height, 7½ inches.

59—Ball-shaped Jar. Roman *Second Century*

Made of opaque, sherry brown, translucent glass, with compressed bowl and impressed base. The very short neck supports a funnel-shaped mouth with heavy infolded rim. The girdle is ornamented with a single row of miniature handles formed of short horizontal bars bridging a cavity. A band of golden iridescence along the girdle. Unusual.

Height, 3¼ inches.

60—Vase. Alexandrian *Second Century*

Made of pure white glass, now iridescent and besides covered with a mother-of-pearl patina of great beauty.

Height, 3 inches.

61—Vase. Alexandrian *Second Century*

White transparent glass; spherical bowl, pinched petaloid lip and a small loop handle. The whole surface covered with a pearly iridescence.

Height, 3½ inches.

62—Vase. Ptolemaic — *First Century B.C.*

A rare, beautiful and well preserved specimen of winged, tube-blown blue glass from the later Ptolemies in Alexandria. The girdle is decorated with ribs, wings or fins in the style of that period.

Height, 2¾ inches.

63—Vase. Arabic — *Tenth Century*

Made of blue glass in the best Arabic period. The body is melon creased, like a Roman vase, and the surface is covered with a brilliant patina from under which the blue glass appears in contrast.

Height, 5½ inches.

64—Bowl. Alexandrian — *Second Century*

This is made of pure glass blown in a mould, exteriorly decorated with arches and closely approached columns. Some white metallic patina and iridescence, both exteriorly and interiorly.

Width, 5 inches.

65—Cup Vase. Sidonian Greek — *First Century*

Made of the purest blue violet glass known to the classic glass blower. It is perfect both in form and proportions, and probably adorned a toilet table of some lover of beautiful glass.

Diameter, 3 inches.

66—Animal of Glass. Arabic — *Early Arabic*

An animal of blown glass resembling a hedge-hog with a very long snout. The four legs are arranged like those of a camp stool. A very curious object made of deep yellow glass.

Length, 5½ inches.

67—Vase-cup. Roman — *Third Century*

A sacrificial cup made of violet purplish and yellow transparent glass. In perfect preservation.

Diameter, 3¾ inches.

68—Vase. Roman — *Second Century*

Made of transparent violet glass, in true classical form and proportions. It belongs to the classical Renaissance period the Emperor Hadrian when Greek types were once more revived. Perfect condition.

Height, 4½ inches.

69—Ball-jar. Roman — *First Century A.D.*

A wide-mouthed jar of faintly tinted white glass, covered with a continuous spiral fluting. Remarkable because of the artificial antique iridescence preserved on and near the base. The narrow neckbands add to the finish.

Height, 4½ inches.

70—Perfume Fial. Arabic — *Sixth Century*

Made of hard metallic glass impervious to oxidation. Finely decorated with garlands in dragged mosaic technique. Blown from a tube. Some fine iridescence. A perfect specimen.

Height, 4½ inches.

71—Vase. Alexandrian — *Augustan Period*

Made of heavy tube blown glass, now covered with patina and iridescence. The spherical body is decorated with four-foot knobs and two rows of pinched supports.

Height, 3½ inches.

72—Vase. Sidonian — *Augustan Era*

A fine and characteristic specimen of Sidonian moulded glass of violet brownish color. The body has the form and decoration of a pine-cone, an indication of its use in the Bacchic mysteries or celebrations. Blue iridescence.

Height, 5¾ inches.

73—Vase. Syrian — *First Century B.C.*

A miniature flask of heavy glass, blown from a tube. It is remarkable on account of its delicate Greek form and metallic iridescence.

Height, 3½ inches.

74—Bowl. Roman — *Second Century*

Made of pale celeste-green glass, transparent and very light in weight. After finishing it was ground down to a size which would indicate that it was a temple object. The color is graded, being darker approaching the upper rim, and quite pale in the center. A very delicate object.

Width, 2¼ inches.

75—Vase. Sidonian — *Augustan Era*

A Bacchic flask of pale yellowish-white, transparent glass, decorated with two Bacchic heads surrounded with spherical bosses, like the scales on the pine cone, also sacred to Bacchus, and used in his mysteries.

Height, 3 inches.

76—Vase. Alexandrian — *Second Century*

Blown of pale green glass, with spherical body and wide funnel-shaped neck. The body interiorly and exteriorly is covered with a metallic iridescent patina like old silver. A rare and fine specimen.

Height, 4¾ inches.

77—Bowl. Roman — *Third Century*

Made of fine translucent, sherry brown glass with cut rim of thick glass, and wide flat bottom. An interior ornamentation consists of three cut thread-like rings.

Height, 2½ inches.

78—Vase. Roman — *Fourth Century*

Amphora vase. Late Roman Empire, with Greek form and two delicate loop handles. Made of deep intensely blue glass, with decorations in dragged pattern and depressions and knob at the turning points. An exceedingly rare type.

Height, 5 inches.

79—Vase. Roman — *First Century*

Made of dark violet glass; cylindrical body and white cylindrical neck. The body is decorated with moulded flutings and the whole surface is covered with a copper colored patina and a platinum-colored iridescence.

Height, 2½ inches.

80—Vase. Alexandrian *First Century*

A spherical body with wide funnel-shaped mouth. An unusually large vase of pure white glass covered with patina and iridescence in shades of pale green, orange red and fine clear violet.

Height, 5 inches.

81—Vase. Alexandrian *First Century B.C.*

A perfume sprinkler made of white green-tinted glass. The spherical body is decorated with many upright parallel fins or ribs. An interior diaphragm in the wide neck. All covered with blue, violet and moon-green iridescence.

Height, 3¼ inches.

82—Vase. Alexandrian *Second Century*

A small cylindrical body, and an unusually wide cup-shaped neck of white glass; used as an unguent-jar for the toilet. The body is decorated with narrow upright columnar flutings and the surface is covered with a silvery patina and platinum-colored iridescence.

Height, 3½ inches.

HELLENISTIC, GRÆCO-ROMAN, PALMYRIAN, BYZANTINE AND ITALIAN ANCIENT BRONZES

83—A Pair of Bronze Handles. Græco-Roman *First Century*

The lion-head plates are finely cast and finished by carving in high relief, and spirited style.

Diameters, 6½ and 6 inches.

84—One Pair Bronze Handles and Guards. Roman *First Century*

The ring handles are finely fluted, the guards have the form of lion heads, artistically formed in a highly naturalistic style.

Diameters, 6½ and 6 inches.

E. J. Kahn.

85—A Pair of Handles and Guards of Bronze. *First Century*

The bronze is handsomely oxidized and both objects are in splendid preservation. The handles are fluted, the lion faces are splendidly sculptured, in naturalistic style, with the mouth *à jour.* 14-

Diameters, 6½ and 6¼ inches.

Le Roy Ireland.

86—Pair of Bronze Vases. Græco-Roman *Hellenistic Period*

Of fine and perfect Greek proportions, covered with a natural green patina. The body is pear-shaped with a wide cylindrical neck and a pinched rim, connected with the body by a loop handle. The latter is decorated with a relief of a lion head above, a central crane, and a lower female head with an elaborate head-dress. This as well as the other bronzes of the collection were objects of the family chapel. 22-

Height, 6½ inches.

D. G. Morrison.

87—Bronze Vase. Græco-Roman *Hellenistic Period*

Made in pure Hellenistic style and proportions, and covered with fine natural patina. The ovoid body supports a narrow neck, a flat circular rim, and a loop handle. The latter is decorated with an upper head in profile, a central basket with fruit and a lower female head with the hair dressed with two feathers. 22-

Height, 7½ inches.

LeRoy Ireland.

88—Bronze Vase. Græco-Roman *Augustan Era*

A finely proportioned vase with reversed conical bowl, a wide concaved neck, a heavy rim flange, and a delicate handle. The latter is carved with spirals in relief. A decorative object of a type now rare. A fine green, natural patina. 21-

Height, 10 inches.

Mr. Hopsey.

89—Bronze Bell. Roman *Early Christian*

Bronze bells from early Christian times are exceedingly rare, very few in good preservation having been found. This one is in perfect condition and if furnished with its clapper could serve as if new. 8-

Height, 3¾ inches.

90—Bronze Bust. Palmyrian *Second Century.*

An interesting bell-shaped object representing the bust of a Palmyrian lady, holding in one hand a fan, in the other a scroll manuscript. The elaborate head-dress is decorated with plumes and a tiara. A necklace around the neck. Intended as portrait.

Height, 7 inches.

91—Bronze Bowl. Græco-Roman *Hellenistic Period*

A bowl with one handle, and a low foot stand, decorative as well as rare. Its use like most bronzes found in tombs, was for religious purposes, there being no sign of any hard usage. In the center of the inner bowl is an archaic head. A brown patina.

Diameter, 15 inches.

92—Magic Rattle. Byzantine *Tenth Century*

A magic object in the form of a flask with four supports and four minute rattles between them. This magic instrument was especially used in invoking the assistance of spirits in certain ceremonies. Rare, interesting and of fine workmanship.

Height, 5½ inches.

93—Bronze Mortar. Italian *Seventeenth Century*

A handsome specimen of bronze mortar, decorated with a horizontal band of shields alternating with acanthus leaves. The handles are formed of two solid cherub heads. Since the war, when many such metallic objects were smelted down, specimens of this nature have become very rare.

Height, 5¾ inches.

94—Bronze. Hellenistic *Third Century B.C.*

A finely carved bronze representing a Titan in the form of a sea-god combatting the Olympians. In his uplifted hands he holds a rock ready to throw it on the foe. The body is artistically true and the head, especially its face, is technically perfect.

Height, 3½ inches.

95—Bronze. Hellenistic *Third Century B.C.*

A realistically designed bronze representing the youthful Zeus as a child. In his right hand is the lightning, while in the left is the thunder. The figure is well made and of fine proportion. The body rises from a lotus flower, symbolic of life and eternity.

Height, 3½ *inches.*

PERSIAN, TURKISH AND ITALIAN EMBROIDERIES AND BROCADES

96—Brocade Embroidery. Persian *Eighteenth Century*

Table cover of fine yellow silk. Minute blue flowers, white and pink buds and pale green leaves. The stems are made of gilded pastelettes.

34 *inches square.*

97—Hand Silk Embroidery. Persian *Seventeenth Century*

A most beautiful hand embroidered cloth, in bright and still harmonious colors. The center field is in steel blue, and surrounded by a border frame in brick red with grass green corner squares. The decorative pattern over all consists of conventional shells and nightingales, each resting in a spray with a star-shaped flower.

28 *inches square.*

98—Brocade. Persian *Seventeenth Century*

A circular table mat; on one side is a central brocade of naturalistic bouquets in golden shields connected by bows and bands. A red border with varicolored flowers, and a green and gold narrow frame. The reverse contains rows of shell patterns, each with a bouquet, all on a fine pink ground.

Diameter, 17 *inches.*

99—Brocade. Persian *Sixteenth Century*

A silk and gold table cloth of great beauty. On the gold background are rows of Indian shell designs, each made up of flowering plant on which are crowded roses of white, pink and blue on a green ground.

25 *inches square.*

100—Table Mat. Persian — *Seventeenth Century*

A decorative mat with a diagonal design of blue, yellow and red bands inside an embroidered border frame. The designs in the borders consist of red, blue and yellow flowers and green stalks.

9 *by* 13½ *inches.*

101—Heavy Persian Brocade — *Seventeenth Century*

A handsome as well as showy table mat with a bold design of geometrical patterns of trefoils, branches, and birds around a central flower, all in gold thread. The background is in deep red velvet. An outside border of gold and blue.

15 *by* 10½ *inches.*

102—Silk Brocade. Persian — *Sixteenth Century*

An artistically designed table mat in subdued colors. The central square has a foliated net-work of squares with a central flower. The broad border with elevated foliate designs is in nankin yellow, with the corner squares in two shades of red.

18 *by* 25 *inches.*

103—Silk Brocade. Persian — *Sixteenth Century*

The inner piece contains a foliate net-work of squares with a pink flower on a yellow background. The frame-work contains two designs, one of yellow shells on blue ground, and one a net-work and center-pieces of flowers in red and green on a pale nankin yellow ground. Almost microscopical work of great merit.

19 *by* 26 *inches.*

104—Silk Brocade. Persian — *Seventeenth Century*

A rare and unusual brocade of wonderful pattern. The latter represents in repeated units the interior of a mosque garden. From a Moslem gateway a flight of six marble steps lead down to a bed of flowering plants in red, pink, white and green, grouped around a small fountain. Back of this group is seen the Mosque, crowned by three cupolas and minarets. Even the doors and the steps are decorated with a lozenge pattern in two kinds of silk.

Length, 9 *feet* 2 *inches.*

M. Schinasi.

105—Brocade. St. Xavier. Italian *Sixteenth Century*

160

This large brocade is a most important textile, its beauty lying in the marvellous detail of the intricate patterns of the episcopal robe, worthy of detailed study. It consists of flowery and geometrical patterns in various types, all with a cut and embroidered border. The head is an actual portrait of some prelate. The saint holds the chalice with the monstrance against a red background. A flowery border surrounds the picture. In perfect condition.

60 by 43 inches.

J. Brummer.

106—Velvet. Italian *Sixteenth Century*

160

Mounted under glass. A fine and well preserved Italian velvet with a raised pattern in two shades of red. The pattern is of a semi-religious nature, representing a large mystic vase surrounded by leaves and flowers. Below the vase are two lions, one on each side. On the rim are two doves drinking, and higher above are two larger birds contemplating the scene below. A decidedly medieval symbolism.

38 by 21 inches.

D. J. Mooriow.

107—Brocade. Persian *Seventeenth Century*

80

A brocade of silk and gold. The background is fine pink with a checker-board pattern of squares of two tints. The decoration consists of a connected grape vine pattern in diagonal bands and lozenges all in gold. The general effect is both delicate and striking.

Length, 8 feet, 9 inches.

Kalozian Bros.

108—Silk and Gold Brocade. Persian *Seventeenth Century*

140

The background is pale yellow with a violet tint. Upon this is a delicate and minute decorative pattern of connecting grape vine branches in gold thread with leaves and clusters of grapes in soft bluish green, the latter arranged so as to form a separate pattern of square net work.

Length, 9 feet.

109—One Pair Turkish Scutari Velvets *Seventeenth Century*

Two very attractive velvets decorated with florid designs, consisting of a central group of flowers and sprays around a star, and a border of minor bouquets of flowers on both sides of a spiral band. All in red and green on a fine ground of Naples yellow.

24 by 47 inches.

RAKKA, PERSIAN, CAUCASIAN, RHODIAN AND DAMASCUS FAIENCES

Dating from the Ninth to the Seventeenth Century

110—One Pair of Mesopotamian Rakka Lamps. *Ninth Century*

Two beautiful specimens, one of which is glazed green-blue, the other is paler and yellowish, both with black scales around the rim. The yellowish specimen is finely iridescent. The blue one is without oxidation, and very brilliant in color.

Diameter, 5 inches.

111—One Pair of Mesopotamian Rakka Lamps. *Ninth Century*

The retainer is petaloid with pinched rim, decorated with a cobalt-green glaze over minor black units. A central well and an upper handle. Both are iridescent.

Diameter, 4½ inches.

112—One Pair of Mesopotamian Rakka Lamps. *Ninth Century*

A petal-shaped retainer with pinched lip, a conical well and an upper loop handle. The green glaze is highly iridescent in one of the specimens. Some black decorations below the glaze.

Diameter, 4 inches.

113—Vase. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

A pear-shaped bowl with one handle, low neck and funnel-shaped opening and pinched lip. The glaze in patches is of superb blue-green color, in other parts covered into a metallic iridescent patina.

Height, 5½ inches.

114—Vase. Arabic *Tenth Century*

Unglazed Arabic pottery in good preservation. The almost spherical body ends in a low but wide neck opening, and supports a small loop handle. The decoration a horizontal row of shields on the girdle, each decorated with a circular stamp. In each stamp is seen an animal in relief and surrounded by rays. Below the stamps is a diamond lozenge flanked by tendrils. Below the girdle and continued to the base are three rows of shell and ring decorations, all in relief.

Height, 7½ inches.

115—Vase. Persian *Sixteenth Century*

A vase with two minute handles, connecting the slender funnel-shaped neck with the shoulder. The bowl part shows a succession of cordate rings, which tend to soften the very brilliant and pleasing green of the glaze. The rich glaze descends in streaks and drops more or less to the very base.

Height, 9¼ inches.

116—Vase. Persian *Sixteenth Century*

A pear-shaped flask with the body gradually tapering into a slender neck. The glaze is tawny white, covering a splendid decoration of flowering plants, trees and paradise birds in flight. On the upper part of the neck and on the lower part of the bowl the glaze has ripened into a highly appreciated color of nankin yellow.

Height, 12½ inches.

117—Vase. Persian *Sixteenth Century*

A shoulderless vase-flask with pear-shaped bowl gradually emerging into a very slender neck. The hard, transparent and brilliant glaze is greenish white, and covers a decoration consisting of flower pyramids set in outlined arches, all of a pale, very attractive blue.

Height, 11 inches.

118—Vase. Persian — *Sixteenth Century*

A pear-shaped vase without shoulder, the body gradually tapering into a slender neck of oxidized silver, the upper part widening to a small retainer with a pinched spout. The color is monotone, consisting of a very choice cobalt or *terre-verte* glaze in places mottled and streaked deeper. A decorative flask of chaste form, made more attractive by the four shallow flutings of the surface.

Height, 13 inches.

119—Plate. Mesopotamian Rakka — *Ninth Century*

The deep bowl as well as the rim is decorated with a five-pointed palm leaf and minor arabesques in black. The turquoise glaze is covered with a thick iridescent patina, the effect being subdued and harmonious.

Width, 7 inches.

120—Vase. Arabic — *Tenth Century*

Unglazed Arabic ware made of fine material. Spherical body and a low, but wide funnel-shaped opening. The decoration is two horizontal relief bands on the girdle. The upper one is composed of circular shields with birds, while between them are beautifully designed and technically perfect arabesques. The lower band is made up of an inscription in Arabic decorative lettering.

Height, 7 inches.

121—Vase. Arabic — *Tenth Century*

The body is almost spherical with a wide funnel-shaped neck without rim. The decoration consists in a very broad horizontal band on the girdle and shoulder, made up of circular shields, between minor arabesques. Each shield contains a distinct motive, always in relief. In one we see a kind of trefoil, in another a leaf, in still another a spray with fruits or blossoms. In one is a large rosette. A rare and fine specimen.

Height, 7¼ inches.

122—Vase. Mesopotamian Rakka — *Ninth Century*

A vase with one handle, pear-shaped bowl, low and narrow foot, cylindrical neck, and wider pinched lip rim. The deep green glaze is mostly converted into a fine metallic patina with iridescence.

Height, 5½ inches.

123—Pitcher Vase. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

The pear-shaped bowl is covered with pitted decorations. Low foot, cylindrical neck, wider pinched lip and an oblong loop handle. The turquoise glaze with its traces of black bands and drops is covered with a splendid iridescence.

Height, 6 inches.

124—Vase. Arabic *Tenth Century*

Unglazed pottery of a velvety surface, and pale ocher color. Spherical pear-shaped bowl, no rim but a wide low neck and a small handle. The decoration consists of three horizontal bands of writing in Arabic characters formed with marvellous precision and delicacy, the general effect being that of rows of small rectangular shields, filled with decorative detail.

Height, 6 inches.

125—One Pair of Mesopotamian Rakka Lamps. *Ninth Century*

The pair is in perfect condition, made of pottery, glazed with a metallic cobalt-green of subdued tint. The receptacle is petal-shaped, with small conical well and a minute upper handle.

Diameter, 4 inches.

126—Pitcher Vase. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

The turbinate bowl is connected with a short cylindrical neck with wider pinched lip rim. One short loop handle and a convex collar ring. Turquoise glaze and metallic iridescence.

Height, 6½ inches.

127—Vase. Roman Pottery *Early Roman Empire*

A vase with two flat handles from shoulder to top of neck, the latter being inverted funnel-shaped truncate. The two shoulders are flat, the upper being three times as wide as the lower one. The girdle part is disk-like and like all the planes flat rather than bulging. A rare type, few examples of the red glazed Roman ware existing even in museums. In perfect preservation.

Height, 8½ inches.

Mr. Homsey.

128—Vase. Syro-Egyptian *Tenth Century*

12.50 A melon-shaped ovoid bowl with low and narrow base ring, and an equally minute top opening, surrounded by a miniature lip rim. A perfectly preserved specimen decorated with a tiny girdle band and covered with a very deep and unusually intense turquoise green glaze.

Height, 5½ inches.

Le Roy Ireland.

129—Vase. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

10- A bell-shaped body with low stand and squarely set off shoulder supporting a low, narrow neck with wider lip. Turquoise glaze covered with golden and iridescent patina. Rare.

Height, 3½ inches.

D. Z. Rosenau

130—Vase. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

20- A pear-shaped body, a funnel-shaped and pinched opening, and a small loop handle. The green glaze is almost entirely converted in a golden hue. There is much metallic iridescence.

Height, 6½ inches.

" " "

131—Vase. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

35- A pitcher with truncate neck and opening without rim. Between the shoulder and the neck there is a narrow collar band and over it a small loop handle. The patina is metallic, its surface is thickly covered with a fine iridescence.

Height, 5 inches.

Mr. Homsey

132—Jar. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

10 Oriental form with a cone-shaped bowl tapering towards a narrow foot-rim and contracting upwards into a narrow cylindrical neck with slight rim. The base-color is pale ocher-yellow with traces of black inscriptions and circular band ornaments, all overlaid with a turquoise-blue glaze.

Height, 7¼ inches; width, 4½ inches.

133—Ewer. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

A high foot-ring, a wide inverted funnel-shaped bowl and a narrow neck, decorated with black designs overlaid with pale green glaze, mostly changed into a finely iridescent yellow. The outside of the lip is divided in square fields separated by double white lines, containing a decoration of drops and commas. The bold decoration on the girdle consists of white circular shields with star-shaped florets in the center. The interior of the opening is decorated with a circle of short upright bars.

Height, 8¾ inches.

134—Ewer With Handle. Mesopotamian Rakka

Ninth Century

A pear-shaped bowl resting on a high, but narrow foot-ring, tapering upwards to a narrow neck ending in a wide mouth pinched in the rim. A flesh-colored glaze over a broad Arabic inscription in black letters, and a floreate design of minute pattern, between concentric bands on neck and base. A rather high foot rim. Much pearly luster.

Height, 7 inches.

135—Flower-vase. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

Cylindrical flower-vase with wide flat lip and a small handle. The ornamentation consists of black figures, the whole overlaid by a turquoise blue glaze. The ornamentation around the rim consists of triangular black fields, sometimes broken by spheres. The whole exterior is covered with a bold Arabic inscription in black.

Height, 4½ inches; width, 7 inches.

136—Lamp. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

A double-lamp, with a twisted handle between the outer rim and the central, minor lamp. The outer lamp served as an overflow basin. The two lips are pinched. A high stem and a flaring foot. What remains of the original glaze consists of an unsurpassed turquoise-blue on the exterior, and a greenish blue in the interior, covering upright stripes of black. A specimen in fine preservation.

Height, 4 inches; width, 6½ inches.

137—Brazier. Hand-bowl, with Holder. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

This vessel consists of a wide base-plate supporting a deep almost spherical bowl, the upper part of which is covered by a shallow concave dish or plate, perforated with three pointed stars *à jour*. The turquoise-green glaze is in part replaced by an iridescent metallic luster.

Height, 4¼ inches; width, 7 inches.

138—Ewer. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

The pear-shaped bowl widens towards the base and then contracts into a narrow and low foot-rim. The slender neck is cylindrical without rim, the handle is flat, looped and of a small size. Decorated with upright waved bars between horizontal borders, all in pure black, covered with a turquoise glaze, mostly changed into a golden iridescent luster.

Height, 5½ inches.

139—Ewer. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

Reflet métallique technique. A compressed spherical bowl with a wide cylindrical neck and a short sigmoid loop handle, the flat surface of which is decorated with ovals. A pale blue circle around the shoulder, faced on either side with a brown band. The neck-band consists of arches with enclosed volutes. The girdle is boldly decorated with an Arabic inscription in brown, in white reserve.

Height, 6½ inches.

140—Bowl. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

Reflet métallique technique. A fine and interesting bowl, exteriorly decorated with bands, interiorly with heavier bands, each with minor details in white or brown. Two of the rings are connected with pairs of upright bars between which are seven fields, each with a circular shield. In the center is a wreath surrounded by a heavy ring.

Diameter, 8¼ inches.

141—Vase. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

An Oriental form with inverted funnel-shaped bowl, separated from the neck by a shoulder-ring. *Reflet métallique* with decorations in pale brown overglaze. The interior of the mouth with triangular radiations, the exterior with shields, spirals and arches in white, blocked with minute scrolls. The bowl decorations are separated into triangular fields with foliations in fantastic conventionalism. Pure white glaze with slight violet flush.

Height, 7¼ inches.

142—Bowl. Persian Sultanabad *Thirteenth Century*

A specimen worked in lusterless technique entirely covered with a well preserved deep blue glaze over deep black decorative motives. The blue is of a rare shade of lapis-lazuli, delicately toned by age. The base is covered with a handsome patina with a brilliant peacock colored iridescence.

Width, 6¾ inches.

143—Vase. Persian Kashan *Seventeenth Century*

Decorated in blue and white. On the shoulder are plants, leaves and conventional mountains. Below the shoulder band are flowering plants between hanging clouds and similarly shaped hills, all in soft, subdued blue. The glaze, too, is of a subdued white.

Height, 6½ inches.

144—Plate. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

A shallow plate with a wide, flat rim, in *reflet metallique*. The interior is divided into eight fields by four blue bars, like the spokes of a wheel. The eight triangular fields are decorated with Cufic inscriptions in brown on white. The flat lip, with a Cufic inscription, is broken up into eight fields separated by blue bars alternating with the inner spokes.

Width, 8½ inches.

145—Plate. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

Reflet métallique technique. A toned-white glaze with greenish tint, over a four armed cross, concentric bands and a wide Cufic inscription in brown on white, blocked by minute scrolls. The lip-rim with a running Arabic inscription in brown is surrounded with dots. The whole has an agreeable metallic luster.

Width, 8½ *inches.*

146—Vase. Persian *Sixteenth Century*

A shoulderless vase-flask with spherical pear-shaped bowl gradually tapering into a narrow, tall neck which is funnel-shaped at the apex. The glaze is of a charming rosy-white tint, harmonizing with the pale blue decorations. These consist of perpendicular bands, on the neck a couple of collar rings, and a Renaissance pattern of sprays and flowers on the bowl proper. A choice specimen in perfect condition.

Height, 12½ *inches.*

147—Plate. Damascus *Sixteenth Century*

A deep plate covered with intense blue-green glaze, and ornamented with thread lines in deep black. In the center is a shield with petaled rim, surrounded by a large six-pointed star with shallow arms, superposed by rosettes with four petals and mid-ribs. The rim is decorated with a band of similar rosettes and leaflets.

Width, 11¼ *inches.*

148—Plate. Damascus *Sixteenth Century*

This fine plate is covered with a very deep blue green glaze and decorated with a carefully executed ornamentation in strong lines of deep black. The center is occupied by a rose, which forms the support of an outer star with four tulip-shaped points and with four foliated points filled in and blocked out by numerous helicoid volutes. The rim contains separated florets and leaves. In the center is a single circular disk in pale olive green. Three kiln marks.

Width, 11½ *inches.*

149—Vase. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

Reflet métallique. A yellowish metallic glaze over an intricate decoration in golden yellow designs. The spherical body is decorated with a running inscription of Arabic letters of white and brown. In addition to a shell decoration on the wide neck there are also decorative letters in turquoise green glaze.

Height, 6½ inches.

150—Vase. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

Reflet métallique ware. The spherical body has decorative letters alternating with circular shields, the latter being in violet brown. Besides this girdle band the surface is made conspicuous by scattered star drops and a wide horizontal band. On the neck are minute shell spirals between circular shields in blue. The general glaze is tawny white.

Height, 6 inches.

151—Lamp and Incense Burner. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

In the form of a chalice with low foot, and an orb-shaped cover. On the side is a square opening. The body is partly *à jour*. The glaze is a fine turquoise now covered here and there with a thin iridescence.

Height, 8 inches.

152—Bowl. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

Semi-spherical bowl with *reflet métallique* in pale brown upon a toned white glaze. A brown lip-band, below which is a continuous band of minute fleur-de-lis. The bottom is occupied by a circular bold decoration consisting of a many-arched rosette with a pale blue border lined brown. The central part represents a bull, maculated pale blue on a white ground, surrounded by fantastic comma figures in white on a deep brown ground. The exterior ornamentation comprises a bold row of connected spirals.

Height, 4 inches; width, 6¾ inches.

153—Tile. Persian *Thirteenth Century*

This star-shaped tile shows a distinct Chinese influence. The form, colors and technique are Persian, but the four legged dragon is typically Chinese. A very handsome object in *reflet métallique* technique with designs in deep blue, turquoise-green and golden brown.

Diameter, 8½ *inches.*

154—Shallow Plate. Caucasian Koubatcha *Sixteenth Century*

This is a specimen of the multicolored type, covered by a tinted, cream-colored glaze, and decorations in pale blue, brownish black, turquoise blue and ocher-yellow. The center is occupied by a honey-comb pattern, with punctuated centers, all in green rings. The wide rim is similarly decorated with waved network of meshes, filled with points in pale blue. All the yellow punctuation is in relief.

Width, 13½ *inches.*

155—Faience Plate. Caucasian Koubatcha *Sixteenth Century*

A well preserved plate decorated with blue designs. In the center are a bunch of flowers and leaves, lilies, poppies, asters. Around them, below the rim, are three large birds of paradise among arabesques. The rim is decorated with a border of shells, fruits and flowers between serpentine scrolls.

Width, 13½ *inches.*

156—Shallow Plate. Caucasian Koubatcha. *Sixteenth Century*

This magnificent specimen is covered with an unsurpassed blue-green crackled glaze. The decoration is in deep black, the central field being occupied by a large double star or sun with arched points and triangular panels in very thin lines. The rim is covered with a network of large pointed meshes with central lozenges.

Width, 14 *inches.*

157—Bowl-urn. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

A spherical open bowl supported by an unusually tall foot-stem, all worked in luster technique. A bluish glaze is covered with an outer band of scrolls. Below this is a row of many triangular fields separated by upright bars in blue. Under the rim in the interior is a band of white foliations and circular shields. The bottom has a star-shaped lotus-flower and lozenge-shaped shields.

Height, 6¼ inches.

158—Plate. Caucasian Koubatcha *Sixteenth Century*

Pottery, covered with a white crackled glaze and decorated with fruits, leaves and florets in ocher-yellow, pale brown, blue-green and violets. The center is occupied by an open lotus flower. The rim contains ivy-leaves and five-petaled rosettes.

Width, 13 inches.

159—Faience Plate. Caucasian Koubatcha. *Sixteenth Century*

A well preserved plate decorated with pale and deep blue designs over a tawny white ground. In the center is a water scene with a duck, clouds, pomegranates, trees, and a bridge. The rim is divided in seven deltoid panels separated by columns. The scene in each is a sacred tree of flowers supporting the world as a fruit. A very fine decorative bowl.

Width, 13½ inches.

160—Ewer. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

Lustered ware with a pale pinkish yellow, maculated seagreen ground. The overlaid decoration is a metallic brown glaze, forming on the shoulder a series of large shields with Arabic lettering, and below the girdle a broad band with highly conventionalized swans in white, with brown background. The funnel-shaped neck is decorated in the same style.

Height, 7¾ inches.

161—Bowl. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

Reflet métallique technique. A cylindrical bowl without a specialized rim. The decoration consists of rectangular fields, the interior ones separated by pale blue columns, the exterior ones by blue Arabic letters. The interior fields are decorated with minute fleurs-de-lis in brown, and the exterior fields are filled with white figures blocked by minute scrolls.

Height, 6¼ inches; width, 6 inches.

162—Albarello. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

The tall cylindrical body of hour-glass shape, divided in eleven slightly concave fields, separated by upright white and blue columns lined with brown. The fields decorated in *reflet métallique* with conventionalized foliations in brown on white, blocked by brown scrolls. The division into fields extends over the flat shoulder, stopping short of the rim.

Height, 10 inches.

163—Bowl. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

Reflet métallique technique. Deep bowl with a narrow flat rim, decorated on both sides with scrolls, daggers and foliations and a starry background, all in overlaid reddish brown glaze. The interior is divided into triangular fields meeting in the center, and outlined by sixteen deep blue and bright green radii blocked by stars and scrolls. A running Arabic inscription on the top of the rim. The exterior decoration consists of superposed scrolls separated by circular shields with wings. (One edge is repaired.)

Width, 13¼ inches.

164—Flask. Persian Rhages *Twelfth to Thirteenth Century*

A spherical flask with a narrow, funnel-shaped neck. Cream-colored white glaze with rosy tint, covered with a luster decoration in pale brown. The girdle is surrounded by an inscription on a broad white band. The shoulder and the base are decorated with highly conventionalized swans in white blocked by a background of metallic brown in which are thin scrolls in white. The interior of the flask is pale blue.

Height, 6 inches

165—Plate. Rhodian *Sixteenth Century*

This plate is covered with a charming greenish white glaze, and decorations in blue and olive green. In the center is a branch of six blue lilies, on curved stems, springing from a central cone with blue, brown and green scales. The background is scattered with isolated trefoils composed of spirals in olive green. The rim is decorated with sigma bows, blocked by a background composed of white volutes and deep, blue-green reserve.

Width, 11¼ inches.

166—Plate. Persian Sultanabad *Thirteenth Century*

Lusterless technique with thin gray glaze and decoration in low white enamel on black background. The shallow bowl is curved outwards into a broad rim. The white decoration represents a gazelle and four flying birds, alternated with pointed shields, foliations and leaflets. Most of the white has assumed a tawny yellow tint. The exterior has curved uprights attached to balls and dots, all in black.

Height, 2½ inches; width, 9 inches.

A. Bennet Agt.

167—Bowl. Persian Sultanabad *Thirteenth Century*

Worked in lusterless technique with raised white and greenish black enamel. The funnel-shaped bowl has a flat upright shoulder ring and a wider flat rim. The decoration in the bottom represents two figures in naturalistic style, presumed to be a king and his queen, surrounded by raised leaflets. There are also four conventionalized birds-of-paradise, alternating with foliage shields and florets, blocked by a brown background. Below the rim is an inscription in raised white enamel, blocked by brown bars and dots. Below is the usual colonnade of narrow arches in white enamel.

65-

Height, 5¾ inches; width, 11 inches.

Mr. Homsey.

168—Bowl. Persian Sultanabad *Thirteenth Century*

In lusterless technique with white enamel and a gray, flesh-colored glaze. The deep funnel-shaped bowl is contracted at the rim which is flat and projects beyond the groove. The decoration is raised and represents two large paradise birds in flight among dense foliage. Above is a band with a row of alternating leaflets and fruits. The exterior is decorated with a band of sigmas, commas and drops. Nearly all these decorations are in white, blocked out by a beautiful and soft gray black.

32 50

Height, 4¼ inches; width, 8½ inches.

Mr Jones.

169—Bowl. Persian Sultanabad *Thirteenth Century*

The very striking decorations consist of radiating blue rays both on the exterior and in the interior, all wider at the circumference and narrowing towards the center. The background and the glaze are of pale pinkish white of extreme delicacy and beauty. The matrix is extremely thin and of paper weight.

20-

Width, 7½ inches.

170—Bowl. Damascus *Fifteenth Century*

A very handsome object covered with a splendid blue glaze over very delicate decorations in black. These consist exteriorly of four spiral turns of a spray, from which descend a row of large spiral tendrils. The interior theme consists of circular shields and cross-hatched diamond fields alternating and a central flower of conventional design.

15-

Width, 7 inches

171—Bowl. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

A well preserved object covered with turquoise glaze over a bold decoration of black triple uprights, between which are rings, cones, and fantastic decorated table panels. The form is funnel-shaped with low foot rim.

Width, 9 inches.

172—Bowl. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

Deep funnel-shaped bowl with an almost flat narrow bottom. The decoration consists of a black inscription band, in the interior covered by a deep turquoise blue glaze, mostly converted into a fine coppery luster with metallic iridescence.

Width, 9½ inches.

173—Vase. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

A compressed spherical bowl without neck or lip rim, but with a low foot stand. The remarkable preservation of this vase has left the turquoise glaze as well as the black decorations intact and in their original beauty. The decorations consist of three interlacing wave bands with flowers, leaves, points and comma details, all of great delicacy and beauty. Only traces of metallic patina.

Height, 5½ inches.

174—Cylindrical Vase. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

Worked in raised relief in two very broad bands below the flat shoulder and a much narrower neck, ending in a slightly wider rim. The raised decoration, divided in upright panels is separated by low, but raised uprights, and consists of trefoils, foliations, spirals and fleurs-de-lis in a fantastic array. The whole has a metallic golden sheen with flashes of turquoise-green glaze which ends at the base in thick drops and streaks.

Height, 19 inches.

175—Spherical Vase. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

An almost perfectly spherical bowl, without neck and with a small opening. The upper half of the bowl is covered by a decoration representing closely wound ropes in spiral fashion, alternating wide and shallow impressions. Blue-green glaze, mostly covered with a golden oxidation. A wide but low foot-ring.

Height, 12 inches.

176—Bowl. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

A deep funnel-shaped bowl with a flat rim. The decoration, which is very unusual, represents a king seated in his harem with six court ladies. The background represents acacia trees and pomegranate bushes with fruit. The assemblage evidently contemplates two dancing girls seen in the central fields surrounded by a double ring. The outside contains a simple inscription in old Arabic. The rim is divided in rectangular field with ornaments.

Width, 12½ *inches.*

177—Plate. Caucasian Koubatcha *Sixteenth Century*

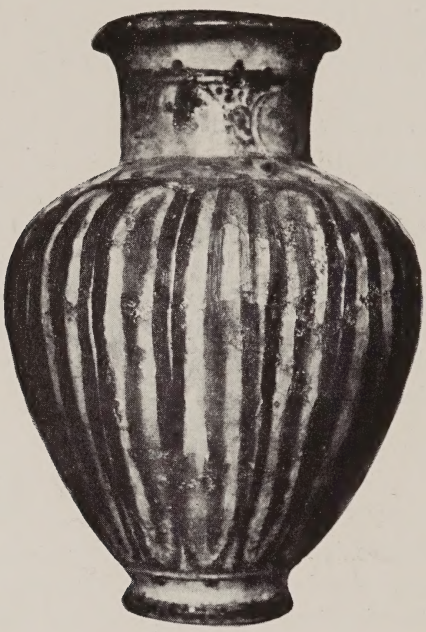
A heavily glazed faience plate with deep bowl. The bottom is decorated with a female portrait with curly hair, clad in a blue dress, in a field with two trees in black and celestial blue. The rim is decorated with seven pigeons in deep brown, separated by plants and vase-like decorations of pale blue with scrolls and foliated margins.

Width, 12½ *inches.*

178—Four-handled Bowl. Persian Sultanabad *Thirteenth Century*

One of the most perfect forms known, imitating in some respects the older Roman carchesium with its concave sides. The specimen has four minute handles arranged in pairs. The main deep turquoise-blue glaze, in perfect preservation, covers deep black line decorations which around the wide neck form a broad band representing tendrils, circular points serving as a filling between horizontal bands. The girdle is decorated with upright, slightly sigmoid bars between horizontal rings.

Width, 8½ *inches.*



179—Vase. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

A vase of perfect form such as rarely encountered. The bowl is pear-shaped with a fine cylindrical neck ending in a well formed lip-ring. The glaze is tawny white with a dash of turquoise, over a black decoration of upright bands forming narrow arches, in each a blue column bordered white. On the neck are designs of vases and arabesques in black, and on the shoulder scattered leaves of black.

Height, 11¾ *inches.*

180—Vase. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

A pear-shaped bowl strongly tapering toward a slightly wider base. A flat lip-rim. The decoration consists of three wide bands of a pointed wave-design, the fields filled in with triangular figures in black. The whole is covered with a turquoise-green glaze which stops short of the base and ends in a wavy outline and in some large drops.

Height, 11¾ *inches.*

181—Vase. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

A handsomely shaped bowl with low neck and narrow base, entirely covered with a bossed decoration of rising vine-stems, between which is a very large vine leaf in each field, the latter separated by upright columns. The glaze is pale olive colored green interiorly and exteriorly; the total effect being harmonious and subdued in tone. Finely preserved with no conspicuous patina.

Height, 12½ *inches.*

182—Vase. Persian *Sixteenth Century*

A large decorative vase in white and blue. The form is pear-shaped with tall slender funnel-shaped neck and neck ring. The decoration is pale, soft blue, consists of unrolling vines with a central flower in the spiral loop. Between are four embracing collars in cut-out pattern and embroidered style.

Height, 16½ *inches*

183—Vase. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

A pear-shaped body, a cone-shaped neck and a horizontal shoulder band with a small rim. The decoration consists of broad bands of raised Cufic inscriptions, separated by a band of circular shields in painted glaze. The neck is similarly decorated with scrolls in olive-green. The creamy-white blends with the green tints in a notable manner. A specimen of the time of the great Haroun-al-Raschid.

Height, 17 *inches.*

(*Illustrated*)

NO. 183—VASE. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA
(*Ninth Century*)

184—Vase. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

Pear-shaped with low funnel-shaped neck. The whole surface of the vase is covered with a black decoration of shields, flowers and arabesques arranged between five parallel band zones separated by black bands. A turquoise-blue glaze, and fine iridescence.

Height, 8½ *inches.*

185—Albarello. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

The body is perpendicularly fluted and decorated with blue and black bars in upright panels alternating with wider black commas and with spirals in white. Much of this decoration is replaced by a flesh-colored oxidation, but on the top and on one side much of the original pale green glaze remains unaltered.

Height, 10 *inches.*

186—Bowl with Eight Handles. Persian Sultanabad *Thirteenth Century*

A deep bowl with an upright broad rim and a narrow, sloping neck. Eight handles, alternating smaller and larger. The decoration consists of an exterior inscription in black and many circular points in two rows. A thick deep, blue-green glaze in perfect preservation covers the whole vessel.

Height, 6 *inches; width,* 11 *inches.*

187—Bowl. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

Funnel-shaped bowl, with a narrow and almost flat bottom. Black painted oval shields in open fields, separated by conventionalized foliations, between concentric narrow bands. Black rim-band. The whole overlaid by a wonderful turquoise-blue glaze.

Height, 3¾ *inches; width,* 6¾ *inches.*

188—Jewel Vase. Persian Sultanabad *Thirteenth Century*

A perfect specimen of this type without flaw or deterioration. The bowl is almost spherical, with a cylindrical neck with collar and wider top retainer, the latter with pinched rim. The blue green glaze covers a black decoration consisting of Arabic lettering and of upright fields containing bars, letters and cross-hatchings. A single handle with spiral band.

Height, 9½ inches.

189—Bowl. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

Concave spherical bowl, without rim. *Reflet métallique* in brown on toned white base with blue circular spots in the bottom. The interior ornamentation consists of spiral foliations with an Arabic inscription meaning "enduring glory." The exterior decoration below the rim consists of a band of brown scrolls. A high funnel-shaped rim.

Height, 3¾ inches; width, 6¾ inches.

K. Minassian

190—Vase. Persian *Sixteenth Century*

A specimen in form resembling the Rakka vases, but differing from them in the color of the glaze, which in this instance is of a brilliant reddish amber, as beautiful as it is rare. The decoration is made with deep blue pigment, on the shoulder in the form of a collar of pendent flowers each in a field separated by columns. The decoration of the body consists of large spiral sprays of flowering plants, between which three seated cavaliers holding in their hands vases, plates, fruits, all held in a fascinatingly light and airy style.

110

Height, 12 *inches.*

SECOND AND LAST AFTERNOON'S SALE

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1920

AT THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES

BEGINNING AT 2.30 O'CLOCK

Catalogue Nos. 191 to 370, inclusive

PTOLEMAIC, GRÆCO-ROMAN, SYRIAN AND OTHER ANTIQUE MOUNTED JEWELRY

191—GOLD PENDANT. GRÆCO-ROMAN OR SYRIAN *Third Century*
Made of braided gold thread, decorated with a bezel set red stone, and a coronet spire on a square pedestal.

192—GOLD PENDANT *Third Century*
A pendant of gold in the form of an ear-ring decorated with a shield and an amulet drop case. Probably early Christian.

193—GOLD EAR-RINGS *Fourth Century*
A pair of plain ear-rings made of twisted gold thread. Early Christian and in fine preservation.

194—GOLD EAR-RINGS. GRÆCO-ROMAN *Third Century*
A pair of elaborately worked ear-rings; made of braided gold thread, each decorated with a bezel containing a brilliant green gem made of paste.

195—Gold Ear-rings. Græco-Roman *Third Century*

A pair of perfectly preserved ear-rings made of braided gold thread, each decorated with a double grape coronet, in early Christian style.

196—Gold Ear-rings *Fourth Century*

A pair of plain ear-rings made of gold thread, each with a turret drop pendant set with many coronets of miniature balls or grape bunches.

197—Gold Ear-rings. Græco-Syrian *Third to Fourth Century*

A pair of plain gold ear-rings early Christian, each is decorated with a bunch of grapes as a coronet.

198—Gold Ear-rings. Græco-Syrian *Third Century*

Two plain ear-rings, each formed like an oval crenated shield, well made and solid. Both in perfect condition.

199—Gold Ear-rings. Græco-Roman *Third Century*

Two ear-rings of beaten gold, each made of a shield set with a paste gem, and a pendant in the form of an amulet receptacle like a small turret.

200—Gold Ear-rings. Græco-Roman *First Century*

A pair of ear-rings made of gold wire decorated with pendants of amethysts and real pearls, two white and one black. Similar ones in the Terme Museum date to the time of Augustus.

201—Gold Ear-rings. *Third Century*

Two ear-rings made of gold wire and a bezel set with a red paste gem. Two drop pendants of agate add to the design.

202—Gold Ring. Græco-Roman *Augustan Period*

Made of gold wire ending in four spirals arond the bezel which is set with a deep blue gem of paste. A ring worn by a child.

203—Gold Ear-rings. Ptolemaic — *Third Century B.C.*

Each ring is decorated with a cluster of three coronets and one separate crown. A design from a good period of Græco-Syrian art.

204—Gold Ear-rings. — *First Century*

A pair of gold ear-rings shaped as the moon-crescent, probably from southern Syria where the moon goddess was worshipped from the first to the fourth century.

205—Gold Ear-rings. — *Third Century*

A pair of perfectly preserved ear-rings, early Christian style, each decorated with three shields set with red vitreous paste. In the center is a plain shield with six spiral rays or tendrils.

206—Gold Ring. Roman — *First Century*

A heavy gold ring set with a carnelian stone with black and white rings.

207—Gold Ring. Hellenistic — *First Century B.C.*

The plain ring is set with an intaglio in band agate, in the style of Pompeii. It represents a nude warrior with a shield and spear. The intaglio is attractive and in reflected light stands out as a marble statue.

208—Gold Ear-rings. Ptolemaic — *Third Century B.C.*

A pair of perfectly preserved Græco-Egyptian ear-rings, each set with three clustered coronets and one isolated coronet. A similar one is in the Castellani Collection in Rome.

209—Gold Ear-rings. Græco-Roman — *First Century*

Solid gold shields each with a carnelian, and a pendant made in the shape of a late first or early second century vase, with a minute foot and two large loop handles.

210—Gold Ring. Hellenistic *First Century*

The ring is plain set with a bezel containing an antique intaglio on carnelian. The design is a female head, and some palm leaves. A finely executed head seen in profile.

211—Gold Ear-rings. Græco-Syrian *Third Century*

A pair of elaborately decorated, early Christian ear-rings, each set with four rosette shields with red stones, and decorated with spheres of gold.

212—Gold Ear-rings. Græco-Syrian *Third Century*

A pair of elaborate ear-rings decorated with shields set with red garnets and supported by wreaths of spherical fruits, in early Christian style.

213—Gold Ring. Græco-Syrian *First Century*

A lady's ring made of gold sheet, with a bezel containing an antique intaglio in carnelian, representing a dancing warrior. The intaglio is well made in Græco-Syrian style.

214—Gold Ear-rings. Græco-Roman *Third Century*

In form of two lunate shields, each decorated with laurel wreaths and three stones and iridescent paste.

215—Gold Ring. Roman *Second Century*

A fine Roman or Egypto-Roman ring in the style used in the time of Marcus Aurelius. The bezel is set with an intaglio of the same period representing a Gnostic lion. Perfectly preserved.

216—Gold Arm-ring Bracelet. *First Century*

Bronze heavily plated with gold leaf. A plain ring decorated with a small yellow stone for the purpose of amulet rather than for decorative purposes.

Diameter, 3 *inches.*

PERSIAN AND INDO-PERSIAN MINIATURES OF THE SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES

217—Miniature. Persian *Sixteenth Century*

A harem scene with a gentleman and a lady on a divan. In an interior room are ten attendants. The scene is set among decorative details executed in beautiful colors. There are not less than twenty-one distinct patterns of inlay, tiling and tapestry.

7½ *by* 12½ *inches.*

218—Miniature. Indo-Persian *Seventeenth Century*

A court scene with twelve personages in elaborate costumes. The miniature decorations are especially apparent on the plain surfaces in the style of Oriental inlay and tiles, in patterns reproduced with skill and taste. The whole is surrounded by a frame containing golden flowers on light gray background.

6½ *by* 12½ *inches.*

219—Miniature. Persian *Sixteenth Century*

A scene of fighting cavaliers in the center of the written page, and above are the two standards of the contending parties. The design is spirited and executed in miniature, requiring the use of a strong microscope in order to reveail the details of the decoration, invisible to the naked eye. The colors are distributed on a pink and gold ground with flowers.

6 *by* 8 *inches.*

220—Miniature. Persian *Sixteenth Century*

Painted in colors. Three scenes with four columns of writing, one representing a harem-interior with two personages under an alcove in Persian style, in green and gold. Below is a red border with white flowers. The other is also a harem scene with three persons. Above them is a window with open shutters and a garden scene.

12 *by* 9½ *inches.*

221—Miniature. Persian *Sixteenth Century*

A landscape with hills, a tree and flowering plants. In the center is a dying man, his head supported by an attendant. Around them is a lion, hare, fox and two antelopes, all on a background of pinkish purple.

4½ *by* 7 *inches.*

222—Miniature. Persian *Sixteenth Century*

An illuminated page with writing. Represents a caravansary or house occupied with guests and some visitors arriving before the gate. The decorations of the house consist of inlays and tiles, the details of which are microscopically perfect and reproduced in bright and resplendent coloring, mostly in pink, blue and gold.

6½ *by* 10 *inches.*

223—Miniature. Persian *Sixteenth Century*

Two scenes on one page with writing. To the right is a house with windows and doors in which are seen six personages, ladies and gentlemen. Outside the house is a garden with a crowd of twelve persons, evidently demanding the delivery of a refugee.

7 *by* 8½ *inches.*

224—Miniature. Persian *Sixteenth Century*

Two miniatures in a page of writing and a head line kiosk. Each illustration represents two seated figures in red, blue and yellow. Their ornamentations and those of the surroundings are amazingly executed in microscopical detail. Even the hands of the principal figure, which are only a few millimeters long, are covered with perfect and beautiful patterns of flowers admirably designed and wonderfully perfect.

4¾ *by* 8 *inches.*

225—Miniature. Persian *Sixteenth Century*

A banquet scene of fourteen personages, some dining, some reading. In a nearby house are two persons issuing with dishes, and one in a window is reading. All are executed with microscopic decorative detail.

6½ *by* 8½ *inches.*

226—Miniature. Indo-Persian *Seventeenth Century*

A painting with a green background and a triple border of red, blue and violet bands. The scene represents a lady, seated on a divan holding a musical instrument. Before her is a hookah pipe. The details are in gold with red and white. Every single strand of gold thread is distinct.

11 *by* 7 *inches.*

227—Miniature. Persian *Sixteenth Century*

A harem scene with a lady and a gentleman on the divan surrounded by nine attendants bringing vessels of various kinds for the repast. The decorative details of inlay, tiles and embroideries are ingenious and highly pleasing in a color combination of gold, blue, yellow and red. Persian text above and below.

8 *by* 4½ *inches.*

228—Miniature. Persian *Sixteenth Century*

Diamond decoration. A scene representing two royal visitors to a saint seated with his servant in a kiosk. There is a wealth of microscopic detail but the finest part is the frieze at the top of the mosque. The border contains diamond-shaped shields over a flower design of gold on white ground.

10½ *by* 7 *inches.*

229—Miniature. Persian *Sixteenth Century*

Diamond decoration. The scene represents a reception of two visitors by a saint seated outside the kiosk. There is much microscopical detail, such as tiling, inlay, patterns of carpets, and a florid border with varied diamond-shaped figures over a pale gold decorated background.

7 *by* 11 *inches.*

230—Miniature. Persian *Sixteenth Century*

A very spirited design representing a combat of four cavaliers, with partisan spectators in the background viewing the contest. The combatants and their horses are interesting, while the colors are distributed with skill over a ground of pink and gold.

6½ *by* 10 *inches.*

231—Miniature. Persian *Sixteenth Century*

A reception scene in a house, and above a garden with house roofs, trees, and a fine sky. The two principal personages are surrounded by eleven attendants, seated or standing, all set in a superbly decorated surrounding. There are more than sixteen distinct designs of tiles, tapestry, inlay and weaving, microscopically perfect.

Height, 7 *by* 11 *inches.*

232—Miniature. Persian *Sixteenth Century*

A warrior is galloping out of a cave in a mountain, and another warrior is hiding behind a tree. Probably a mystic vision of a venerated hero. The landscape is resplendent with a large tree and many beautiful flowering plants on a background of pink, and above is a golden sky. The details of the vision are microscopic.

6 *by* 10 *inches.*

233—Miniature. Persian *Sixteenth Century*

Illuminated page representing the Persian hero Rustan issuing from a cave after an adventure. He is represented as a boy and riding on a spirited horse. The design is simple, all executed in a fine microscopical technique.

6 *by* 10 *inches.*

234—Miniature. Indo-Persian *Seventeenth Century*

A Hindoo saint is seated on a magnificent carpet before a marble kiosk in a garden with palms and flowering plants. The main colors are shades of green, yellow, pink and blue, in perfect harmony. There are poppies, sun-flowers, stars of Bethlehem and lilies, all delightfully designed.

6½ *by* 11 *inches.*

235—Miniature. Persian — *Sixteenth Century*

Outside a house with three persons are grouped seventeen personages or visitors, mostly seated. In the background is a garden and above it is a sky with clouds and paradise birds. The gem of the painting is the decoration of the house. The arabesques are, we think, not surpassed by any other ones elsewhere.

7½ *by* 11 *inches.*

236—Persian Miniature — *Seventeenth Century*

A combat between two warriors attended by two groups of spectators. Illustration on a page with writing. The horses and actions are designed with great spirit, the child hero actually cutting his elder antagonist in twain. In the foreground is a decapitated foe. One of the exploits of Rustan. The landscape with hills, blue sky and many colored flowers is technically interesting.

7 *by* 11 *inches.*

237—Miniature. Indo-Persian — *Seventeenth Century*

The scene represents a kiosk and its terrace with two ladies arranging a divan. The main colors are white, Indian red, Saturnian red, olive green and chrome yellow; a most harmonious color scheme. The ornamental details can best be appreciated when studied with a magnifier.

8 *by* 11 *inches.*

238—Miniature. Indo-Persian — *Seventeenth Century*

The scene represents a harem lady rising from a divan. The figure is artistically perfect as regards design and very beautifully composed. The details are microscopically worked out in a technique seemingly incredible as to execution.

9 *by* 12 *inches.*

239—Miniature. Indo-Persian *Seventeenth Century*

In a garden with a kiosk and a large tree a lady is hastening under cover to shelter herself from the coming storm, dark clouds and streaks of lightning being seen in the distance. The principal colors are violet, white, tawny shades of yellow, olive green and Saturnian red. On the reverse is a beautifully designed inscription.

9½ *inches.*

240—Miniature. Persian *Sixteenth Century*

A scene representing a garden party of a literary academy with some twenty-two different personages, mostly occupied in reading, reciting or in preparation of the meal. All is set in a harmonious landscape with a house, sycamore tree, flowering plants and other decorations.

7 *by* 11 *inches.*

241—Miniature. Persian *Sixteenth Century*

A miniature representing a judgment scene outside the city gate in a flowery garden. The background in pale blue with numerous flowering plants. The twenty personages are realistically designed, some begging for mercy, others leading the culprit, one is the accuser and seven are spectators.

10 *by* 13 *inches.*

EGYPTIAN, ALEXANDRIAN, ROMAN, SIDONIAN AND OTHER ANTIQUE GLASS

242—Goblet Vase. Arabic *Tenth Century*

Made of pure white glass, conical in form. The exterior is decorated with a ground out rim band and with conical groups of drops of blue glass. With some patina.

Height, 5 inches.

243—Vase. Ptolemaic — *First Century B.C.*

A specimen of Ptolemaic glass ware, especially attractive on account of the white patina with its pearly iridescence which surpasses that of the Oriental pearl.

Height, 3 inches.

244—Bowl. Alexandrian — *Second Century*

A specimen of an antique glass patella, made of paper-weight matrix, the surface of which is covered with a golden patina and a rare iridescence in metallic yellow grass-green.

Width, 3½ inches.

245—Vase. Roman — *Third Century*

A miniature vase, made for toilet use, of white transparent glass, and decorated with two handles of green glass. The foot disk, the bowl, and the neck are of harmonious proportions. The whole surface is covered with a white pitted patina.

Height, 3½ inches.

246—Vase. Sidonian-Jewish — *Fourth Century*

A double tower flask made of lead glass. The towers are decorated with a spiral band, both standing on a conventionalized camel. Made of opaque dark glass now most beautifully iridescent and covered with a gray patina.

Height, 4 inches.

247—Vase. Roman — *First Century*

A moulded flask with spherical bowl decorated with upright, low ribs, connected upwards into narrow arches. The shoulder is sunk in the body, and the low neck is slightly funnel-shaped. Made of heavy, white glass now iridescent, and with a patina like that of an Oriental pearl.

Height, 3 inches.

248—Toilet Vase. Alexandrian *Second Century*

This vase is made of yellowish white glass and was blown in a mould. The spherical body is decorated with a pattern of concentric rings forming shields. The whole surface is densely covered with a bluish patina with an iridescence like old silver.

Height, 4¼ inches.

249—Vase. Roman-Alexandrian *Third Century*

A wide open jar with two minute loop handles, the body is decorated with spiral threads and a wave band of green glass, the body being of white glass. Alexandrian form and decorations.

Height, 3 inches.

250—Temple Cup. Sidonian *First Century*

Made of the rare ivory-glass paste, white, translucent and of fine form and proportions. The form with its rounded bottom is unique.

Width, 3¾ inches.

251—Perfume Bottle. Alexandrian *Third Century*

An iridescent toilet vase, covered with a mother-of-pearl patina. The compressed spherical body, the tall neck, and the simple decoration of the spiral thread all combine to make this a choice object. The iridescence is mostly of a pure pink changing into pale metallic green.

Height, 6¼ inches.

252—Perfume Fial. Arabic *Sixth Century*

Made of dark violet glass decorated with garlands in dragged mosaic. Both matrix and decoration are made of hard metallic glass almost impervious to deterioration. An inverted, slender, pyramidal type.

Height, 4½ inches.

253—Amphora. Alabastron Flask. Egyptian. *Sixth Century B.C.*

A two-handled alabastron of late type, made of blue glass, and covered with a yellow dragged spiral. The pointed vase requires a stand. A perfect specimen.

Height, 4 inches.

254—Amphora. Alabastron Flask. Egyptian. *Sixth Century B.C.*

A minute specimen of deep blue glass with two handles; pointed amphora-shaped base, tall neck, prominent lip. Ornamentation of white bands is dragged on the girdle into waves and slightly fluted.

Height, 3¾ inches.

255—Vase Amphora. Roman *Second Century*

The glass vase of Roman origin is of unusually large size, and highly attractive on account of its golden yellow interior patina, which causes it to appear as if made of genuine gold glass. Its great beauty points to the early second century as the date of its manufacture.

Height, 12 inches.

256—Toilet Fial. Alexandrian *Fourth Century*

A remarkable specimen with a triple container, the ordinary having but one or two. It was used for face paints. It is now iridescent with a pearly patina hardly equalled in fourth century ware.

Height, 3¾ inches.

257—Vase. Roman *Second Century*

Made of violet glass, spherical body and a tall neck, with horzizontal flange disk. A perfect specimen with some fine iridescence.

Height, 5¼ inches.

258—Vase. Roman *Third Century*

Made of white glass, decorated with two large and two minor loop handles and a lip rim of green glass. The body is decorated with a wave balustrade also in green glass. A very unusual type.

Height, 3½ inches.

259—Vase. Alexandrian — *First Century*

A fine specimen of paperweight glass, of cylindrical form, with a wide funnel-shaped rim. It is covered with a pitted patina, and a profusion of iridescence in which peacock-blue and green predominate.

Height, 4½ inches.

260—Vase. Roman — *Second Century*

Made of violet glass, cylindrical body, and a wide cup-shaped mouth with vertical rim. Exteriorly decorated with flutings and a spiral reflex or corrugation of great artistic merit. A rare type.

Height, 4 inches.

261—Vase. Ptolemaic — *Second Century B.C.*

This flask is made of stratified glass, in the most perfect manner of which the classical artist was capable. The blue of the glass is especially pleasing, and the vanishing waves add greatly to its beauty. This type of antique glass has never been successfully imitated.

Height, 3 inches.

262—Vase. Ptolemaic — *Second Century B.C.*

A finely formed Ptolemaic vessel made by the rare stratified glass technique. The body is made from a single spiral band, alternating white and violet glass, now covered with a yellowish patina. A rare object.

Height, 4¾ inches.

263—Vase Jar. Sidonian — *First Century*

Cylindrical body, decorated with narrow upright flutings, made of bluish transparent glass. The wide mouth indicates its use for unguents.

Height, 4 inches.

264—Flask. Alexandrian-Roman — *Early Second Century*

A peacock-blue transparent glass. Bowl almost spherical. Narrow neck cylindrical, with flange. Rolled in drops of white and chrome-colored glass. An upper rim of black glass. Unusual form in a style introduced by Hadrian.

Height, 5 inches.

265—A Patella Cup. Alexandrian *First Century*

Made of columnar mosaic glass. The units consist of small rings with a circular central knob, in the style of the Augustan era millefiori glass. These objects are now becoming very scarce. After having been finished, these cups were always ground down to exact size.

Diameter, 3¾ *inches.*

266—Patella Cup. Roman *End of First Century*

This patella cup is made of millefiori glass, containing white stars on a deep gray matrix. Time has greatly changed the coloring and added much to the interest and beauty of the specimen.

Width, 4 *inches.*

267—Wine Glass. Arabic *Tenth Century*

A specimen of the Arabic glass maker's art made of the purest white glass, exteriorly decorated with wide but shallow flutings. Its beauty is greatly increased by the splendid waving patina and attractive iridescence.

Height, 5½ *inches.*

268—Vase. Sidonian *First Century*

A specimen of earliest blown glass from the famous makers in Sidon or Tyre. The glass is thin, transparent and striated, now covered with steel-green iridescence. The spherical body is decorated with two rows of pinched bosses.

Height, 2½ *inches.*

269—Amphora Vase. Roman *Second Century*

A vase of blue glass, spherical body and a low neck with two minute loop handles of pale yellow glass. Made in pure Greek style and delicate proportions. Much fine iridescence.

Height, 3 *inches.*

270—Vase. Alexandrian *Second Century*

A vase blown of violet translucent glass, pear-shaped body, tapering neck and collar band, funnel-shaped mouth and one broad loophandle. The decoration consists of perpendicular shallow flutings on the body. Covered with pitted patina in white and silver and much iridescence.

Height, 6 inches.

271—Ball Flask for the Toilet Table. Alexandrian *Third Century B.C.*

Translucent pale sherry-colored stratified glass, with superposed dragged loops and foliations of white bands. The only known specimen which contains a combination of stratified and overlaid ornaments in dragged technique. The artist, evidently finding that the stratification did not suffice to bring out the full beauty, added overlaid threads and dragged them into waves.

Height, 4½ inches.

Original description by Eisen, in "Art and Archælogy," VII, 2, p. 69.

272—Vase. Alexandrian *Augustan Era*

A spherical vase made of deep, sherry brown glass with pear-shaped bowl and very minute, narrow and low neck, such as were common in the middle of the first century B.C., but of which very few perfect specimens like this one have been preserved.

Height, 4 inches.

273—Vase. Sidonian *First Century*

A finely proportioned vase made of thin blue glass, ovoid body with two minute loop handles, in perfect Greek form and proportions.

Height, 3½ inches.

274—Sprinkler. Sidonian *First Century*

A glass flask of the type known as perfume sprinkler with decorations like those of mosaic glass. These consist of interlacing geometrical fields of lozenges and octagons covering the whole pear-shaped body from the neck down. The cylindrical narrow neck supports a wide funnel-shaped opening. One of the largest and finest flasks of this type known. Violet glass with much iridescence.

Height, 6 inches.

275—Temple Cup. Alexandrian *First Century*

Made of delicate greenish glass this cup shows the beauty of the antique glass as few other specimens known. The surface is entirely covered with a silvery patina which might readily deceive the eye of the spectator. The form, too, is delicate and pure.

Width, 3 inches.

276—Vase. Sidonian *Augustan Period*

A flask made of ivory paste glass, blown in a mould, and decorated with designs of vases in various forms. This type was in antiquity justly praised as the most delicately beautiful then known. Now it is very rare.

Height, 3 inches.

277—Vase. Sidonian *Augustan Period*

Made of the white ivory paste glass which in antiquity was so highly appreciated that vessels made of this matrix often brought fabulous prices. The body is as usual in this type decorated with amphora and other vessels in various forms.

Height, 3¼ inches.

278—Alabastron Amphora Type. Egyptian *Sixth Century B.C.*

The body is made of black glass, the two handles of sherry colored glass. The ornamentation consists of a pure white, dragged mosaic in garlands, in regular parallel columns. A base knob of black glass. A perfect specimen.

Height, 6 inches.

279—Plate. Alexandrian *First Century*

This bowl-plate is made of transparent white glass, now covered with a superb iridescence. The exterior is decorated with low ribs, joining the rim as pillars do arches.

Diameter, 6½ inches.

280—Drinking Bowl. Sidonian — *First Century*

This is the drinking cup in the time of Augustus and Christ. Made of fine olive-green glass, moulded afterward and ground to form. Made to be supported by a separate metal stand. Fine white iridescent silver patina. Inner ground bands.

Width, 6 inches.

281—Vase. Sidonian — *Augustan Era*

A Greek amphora type with two white handles, otherwise of violet brown glass, cast in a mould, highly decorated with a fluted collar, a tendril motif on the girdles and a fluted base. Belongs to the finest period of Sidonian glass and in perfect preservation.

Height, 3 inches.

282—Vase. Arabic-Syrian — *Fourth Century*

A very fine ball-shaped vase with a low funnel-shaped neck and opening made of leather colored glass, remarkably oxidized without any deterioration. The decoration consists in a pinched chain band around the shoulder and below it a frieze of brilliantly iridescent spherical bosses in pairs, alternating with four hide decorations.

Height, 3¼ inches

283—Beaker Vase. Alexandrian — *Third Century*

An iridescent patina with a perfectly proportioned form, contributes to make this specimen an unusually attractive object. The outer layer of the patina resembles that of an Oriental pearl, while the inner layers flash in bright peacock green and blue.

Height, 3½ inches.

284—Vase. Roman — *Third Century*

A vase of transparent white glass decorated with two side handles and one top handle of blue glass, spiral threads around the girdle. Heavy silvery patina and iridescence in green and blue.

Height, 4¾ inches.

285—Vase. Alexandrian *Second Century*

A perfectly preserved specimen from the best period and make of Roman glass. The violet matrix is thin, light and transparent and in harmony with the two loop handles made of pale olive green glass. The turbinate body is decorated with ribs. The wide opening would indicate that this object was made to contain perfumed unguents.

Height, 5 inches.

286—Vase. Roman *Second Century*

A delicate and harmoniously formed Greek vase from the time of Emperor Hadrian, made of purple glass and decorated with two slender handles. The surface is sprinkled with a white and yellow "drop mosaic."

Height, 4½ inches.

287—Vase. Alexandrian *Second Century*

A Greek amphora type and proportions, made of thin, transparent violet glass, decorated with drops of white and yellow enamel. Two loop handles of deeper tinted violet glass. A specimen of the highest type of Alexandrian glass.

Height, 4½ inches.

288—Vase. Alexandrian *First Century*

A strikingly iridescent flask, made of pure transparent white glass blown against a mould, and decorated with shallow ribs and flutings, each with a row of impressed pits. The spherical bowl is inverted truncate with a wide and sloping shoulder, a narrow low neck and thick but narrow rim. Metallic patina.

Height, 4½ inches.

289—Vase-flask. Alexandrian *Augustan Period*

This is a unique type of moulded glass of early Sidonian make. The body is cylindrical truncate, with narrow neck and rim flange. The unusual decorations consist of two alternating rows of high pear-shaped bosses. There is considerable iridescence.

Height, 3½ inches

290—Vase. Alexandrian *Third Century*

This remarkable vase made of violet glass represents the Alexandrian glass artist at his very best. The preservation is in every respect absolute. The wide pear-shaped bowl is connected with a wide, funnel-shaped neck and a wider upright rim band. Between this rim and the shoulder is spun a frame-like net of the same delicately tinted violet glass. The bowl is decorated with low spiral threads of the same glass as the rest.

Height, 4 inches.

291—Vase. Syrian *Augustan Era*

A pine-cone type, made of transparent, pale yellowish glass blown in a mould. The almost spherical body is decorated with ten rows of bosses. Two distinct shoulders, a narrow cylindrical neck and a funnel-shaped flange rim. Pearly iridescence. A type used in the Bacchanalian mysteries, and often reproduced in paintings and antique reliefs but rare as a specimen.

Height, 5 1/3 inches.

292—Vase-amphora. Sidonian *Augustan Era*

This vessel is made of celestial blue transparent glass, with two small handles of white glass. The body is cylindrical and made to be supported by a separate stand. Spiral flutings and much fine iridescence. Moulded.

Height, 4 inches.

293—Vase. Alexandrian *Augustan Era*

A pear-shaped bowl with a tall slender neck, separated by a constricted ring from the body proper. The whole is covered with brilliant patina. The iridescence seems to flash in red, green and gold. One of the most decorative specimens we have ever seen.

Height, 6¼ inches.

294—Vase. Roman — *Augustan Period*

Heavy whitish green glass, blown in a mould, decorated with a diamond fenestration of diagonally arranged lozenges. The whole surface is densely covered with a brilliant and superbly effective patina, mostly iridescent in the colors of the peacock eyes. Made for unguents and toilet use.

Height, 3½ inches.

295—Glass Amphora. Sidonian — *Augustan Period*

A rare type of Sidonian glass amphora, with an ovoid body decorated with spiral lines, and two white minute handles, contrasting with the blue color of the body. The whole surface is covered with a purple blue iridescence.

Height, 3½ inches.

296—Vase. Sidonian — *Augustan Period*

A moulded vessel, the body of which is in the shape of a spiny fruit. Above is a conspicuous collar ring, and above this a tall cylindrical neck and a flaring heavy rim. An unusual type of Sidonian glass.

Height, 6½ inches.

297—Glass Vase. Alexandrian — *Third Century*

An interesting toilet flask supposed to have been used to contain unguents made of delicately tinted purple glass. The surface is thickly covered with a fine metallic patina, iridescent in purple and gold.

Height, 4 inches.

298—Perfume Sprinkler. Early Arabic — *Fourth Century*

Made of unusually fine wine colored glass. The bowl is peculiarly compressed, like some of the Christian pilgrim bottles of the same period, evidently in order to fit some special receptacle. Silvery iridescence.

Height, 5 inches.

299—Flask. Alexandrian *First Century*

A ball-shaped body with delicate and slender neck and funnel-shaped rim, made of finest white glass, now covered with an unsurpassed patina of pearly iridescence.

Height, 4 inches.

300—Ball Pendant. Alexandrian *First Century*

Made of purest transparent glass, and now covered with a continuous patina of true Indian pearly iridescence. Originally perhaps used to contain perfume. The body is decorated with a double band of ground out bars.

Diameter, 2¼ inches.

301—Glass Vase. Alexandrian *Third Century*

An almost spherical bowl with wide but low funnel-shaped neck and ring-shaped rim, connected by three handles with the base of the shoulder. The iridescent patina is like a perfect Indian pearl.

Height, 4 inches.

302—Double Amphora of Glass. Arabic *Fifth Century*

A curious double flask, made to hold two different kinds of perfume. The form of the body is heart-shaped, and in this respect it is quite unique. The glass is translucent white with a greenish reflex.

Height, 4½ inches.

303—Toilet Flask. Alexandrian *Augustan Period*

The form is late Ptolemaic, characterized by the spherical bowl, the slender neck and the rather heavy glass of the neck. Evidently a tube-blown type. The whole is covered with a white, frosty patina, and with much red and yellow metallic and highly brilliant iridescence.

Height, 4 inches.

304—Alabastron. Egyptian — *Middle Empire*

A fine specimen of the early Egyptian glass blowers' art, made of deep blue glass covered with a perfect design of dragged mosaic bands and waves, in orange yellow and celestial blue. Two miniature handles and a small flat rim.

Height, 4 inches.

305—Glass Urn. Alexandrian — *Third Century*

Inverted turbinate bowl and a wide mouth with low neck, made of thin purple glass, now covered with an abundant peacock colored iridescence. The most attractive part of this vase is however the outer girdle wave decoration consisting of a zigzag glass band between rim and shoulder, intended to imitate the overflow of a fountain, all of pale green glass.

Height, 5½ inches.

306—Vase. Ptolemaic — *First Century B.C.*

A specimen of the earliest blown glass flasks of the Ptolemaic artists. It is made of white glass, with fig-shaped body and a low and narrow neck. The whole surface is covered with a pitted patina and an iridescence in which pink and green are predominating.

Height, 2½ inches.

307—A Perfume Flask. Alexandrian — *Second Century*

The spherical bowl, the neck and the rim are of pure white transparent glass, the single handle of green glass, all densely covered with a patina in tints of silver and peacock green.

Height, 4 inches.

308—Vase. Alexandrian-Roman — *Augustan Era*

A Greek type with pear-shaped bowl, funnel-shaped neck, flat flange, and a single flat loop handle. It is made of tinted transparent blue glass delicately iridescent. Few vessels of this type and color are known.

Height, 6 inches.

309—Toilet Flask of Glass. Alexandrian *Second Century*

A bell shaped bowl with slender neck, a wide petaloid, pinched rim, and a narrow loop handle. The body is made of transparent pure white glass, the handle is of green glass, all covered with a superb pearly patina.

Height, 3½ inches.

310—Fial of Glass. Alexandrian *Second Century*

A flask of deep violet glass, with cone-shaped bowl, a tall cylindrical neck and a constricted ring between shoulder and neck. A funnel-shaped opening with a delicate ring. The iridescent patina is flashing with purple and peacock blue. The size is unusual for this kind of ware.

Height, 10½ inches.

311—Toilet Flask. Alexandrian *First Century*

A tall, slender so-called candlestick type made of fine greenish white translucent glass. A low bell-shaped bowl with a long and very slender neck. Peacock colored patina.

Height, 9 inches.

312—Flask. Syrian *Fourth Century*

A double bodied toilet flask made of transparent white glass, and with a very wide, spherical body, of unusual size for this type which is generally narrow, slender and strictly cylindrical. A small loop handle is attached to the neck. Made to contain two kinds of liquids.

Height, 6½ inches.

313—Vase. Ptolemaic *Second Century B.C.*

A vase made of the inimitable stratified glass invented by the Ptolemaic artisans and which became a lost art already in the time of Augustus. This is made of alternate layers of blue and white glass, the layers vanishing in the matrix in the style of a perspective. These vases are now so rare that none has been excavated for a series of years. Few museums besides the Metropolitan possess any specimens of them.

Height, 3½ inches.

RAKKA, PERSIAN, CAUCASIAN, BOKHARA, RHODIAN, DAMASCUS, HISPANO-MAURESQUE, ITALIAN FAIENCES

Dating from the Ninth to the Seventeenth Century

314—Plate. Italian Urbino *Sixteenth Century*

The glaze is of a fine flesh-tint, with a decorative painting in bright blue, golden yellow and brown, black and bluish green. It represents Noe and his companions before the ark, adoring the Lord who appears in a cloud, crowned and surrounded by a radiating halo. A frame with a picture of three mountains and fire, and in the distance a large rainbow. A plate in fine preservation.

Width, 11½ *inches.*

315—Bowl with Stand. Italian Diruta *Sixteenth Century*

Splendid lustered brown glaze; decorated with a central shield and the name Chamillæ in black, blue and white. The side is decorated with a pointed star in brown, the points separated by triangular shields in white, with Moorish arches and circles in blue and brown. The rim and foot are decorated with lotus petals outlined with blue.

Width, 9¼ *inches.*

316—Vessel with Two Handles. Italian Diruta *Sixteenth Century*

Lustered. Neck, mouth, and foot are wide; the compressed bowl is covered with a bright golden brown glaze, ornamented with a four-armed star, with lozenges in blue and white. On the girdle is a band of shell-like imbrications; on the base are arches.

Width, 9½ *inches.*

317—Vase with Two Handles. Italian Diruta *Sixteenth Century*

Lustered glaze. Wide base, neck and mouth with narrow upright rim. Slightly compressed bowl, covered with fawn-colored glaze, over which is a decorative foliation in triangular fields of blue and white. The girdle is marked by shell bands and the base by spiral comma patterns.

Height, 9 *inches.*

318—Plate. Rhodian *Sixteenth Century*

A plate decorated in the center with sprays of red carnations, blue tulips and some other minor flowers in the same colors, amidst deep green leaves. The inner border consists of overlapping white shells with red centers on green and blue ground. The main background is white.

Width, 11¼ *inches.*

319—Plate. Italian Diruta *Sixteenth Century*

A flat plate with raised cavetto, concave sides and flat rim. Lustered brown glaze. In center is a portrait of Dante. On the sides a many pointed star in brown, with outside filling of white triangles, shields and dots. The rim decorated with connecting and overlapping brown lotus-petals on blue ground.

Width, 10 *inches.*

320—Plate. Rhodian *Sixteenth Century*

A faience plate with a bold decoration of a blue central flower, four blue sided-shields each with a bouquet of tulips and asters in white and red. The rim has red asters and blue tulips; all interlaced with red arabesques.

Diameter, 12½ *inches.*

321—Plate. Rhodian *Sixteenth Century*

The white glaze is of a fine bluish tint, covered with blue panels with white volutes on the rim. The bottom contains white flowers with brown and blue centers on a deep-sea-green ground. The disk is surrounded by minute crenated arches in pale and deep blue.

Width, 14 *inches.*

322—Plate. Italian Diruta *Sixteenth Century*

Lustered. Raised cavetto and flat, wide rim. Pale, golden brown glaze on a background of toned white. The center is decorated with a cross, and the letters: I H S. Surrounding this is a many pointed star in golden brown, the points filled in with white ovals and minute rings, all lined black. The rim is decorated with similar ovals on a white background. A green iridescence.

Width, 10 *inches.*

323—Vase with Handles. Italian Diruta *Sixteenth Century*

Lustered technique. Wide neck, mouth and foot, spherical pear-shaped bowl. Cream-colored white glaze covered with stars in blue with pale brown centers, grouped in lozenge-shaped fields. Brown handles. Metallic luster covers the brown.

Height, 10 *inches.*

E Talbough

324—Deep, Large Plate. Rhodian *Sixteenth Century*

A faience plate with blue and red decorations on a white ground. In the center are four blue shields between red arabesques, green, white and red florets. Between these are four pendant foliated arches in green, red and blue. The rim is decorated with snails in blue on a ground of minute blue spiral curls. In very good preservation.

340

Diameter, 14 *inches.*

325—Plate. Rhodian *Sixteenth Century*

On a white background is a bouquet of red carnations and blue tulips on tall stems. The narrow border with a wreath of blue tulips and red star-shaped flowers.

out.

Diameter, 12 *inches.*

(*Illustrated*)

O Bernet Kapf

326—Large Plate. Rhodian *Sixteenth Century*

A faience plate with a decoration of red carnations, green leaves and blue star-shaped flowers and blue and green sigmoid sprays, all on a white ground. The extremely wide rim contains an exquisite decoration of leaves and flowers in green, red and blue. A rare specimen of unusual preservation. One of the principal objects in the collection.

350

Diameter, 15 *inches.*

(*Illustrated*) " "

327—Plate. Rhodian *Sixteenth Century*

Faience plate highly decorated with four blue shields between four bouquets of red star-shaped flowers. In the center is a large cluster of similar flowers and a blue central flower. The rim is decorated with green sigmas and minute blue curls.

250

Diameter, 12 *inches.*

(*Illustrated*)

J. Brumer

328—Plate. Caucasian Koubatcha *Sixteenth Century*

A superbly decorated faience plate in green, brown and blue on toned-white glaze. The interior represents a tree on which rests a bird. Below the tree leaps a rabbit or gazelle in white with blue reserve; the background is filled with numerous circular flowers. The rim is divided into an arched colonnade in violet-blue, covering large globules alternating reddish brown, blue-green and ocher-yellow.

125

Width, 10½ *inches.*

327

326

325

329—Tile. Bokhara — *Sixteenth Century*

A wall tile in raised enamel on an ocher-yellow background representing two large pelicans with a group of small birds surrounding them, all in deep blue and bright primrose yellow colors. Some parts of the birds are painted in turquoise blue and olive green.

9 *inches square.*

(*Illustrated*)

330—Wall Tile. Bokhara — *Sixteenth Century*

Painted in raised enamel on a bright blue background. A bust portrait of a young man holding in his hands drumming sticks or sticks for some game. A plant with narrow leaves. Above is shown the foot and leg of another person.

9 *inches square.*

(*Illustrated*)

331—Damascus Tile — *Seventeenth Century*

A softly tinted, tile, in which the general ground is tawny white. The decoration consists in sprays of tulips and star-of-Bethlehem flowers in blue and purple. The moderately large Arabic lettering in the center is grayish blue.

10 *inches square.*

332—Persian Tile — *Thirteenth Century*

Lustered ware. The upper border above the lettering consists of a row of conventionalized arabesque vases, on a background of golden yellow. The large bold Arabic script is in violet blue, on a ground of white flowery sprays, among which rabbits and paradise birds, all lustered glaze on a golden yellow background.

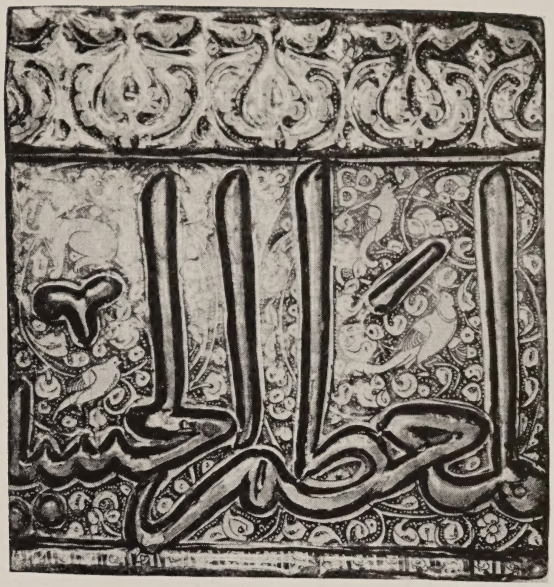
12 *inches square.*

333—Persian Tile — *Thirteenth Century*

A tile, in lustered glaze. The upper border contains arabesque white vases on a golden yellow ground. The large Arabic lettering is in violet blue, on a golden yellow ground on which is worked in white, delicate sprays of leaves and flowers among which are posing large paradise birds and a hare.

12¾ *inches square.*

(*Illustrated*)



333

329

330

334—Vase with Handle. Rhodian *Sixteenth Century*

A faience pitcher with one handle. The decorations consist in an imbrication in green, lined white and black. Among these are trefoil circles of white with red spheres. A perfect vase of this ware.

Height, 9 inches.

335—Persian Tile *Thirteenth Century*

A square tile of lustered technique. The upper border above the lettering contains a row of arabesques, conventionalized vases in white and blue on a golden yellow ground. The bold lettering of Arabic script is blue, on a background of white sprays of flowers and leaves, among which are paradise birds, all on a golden yellow ground.

13¾ *inches square.*

336—Funnel-shaped Bowl. Persian Rhages *Twelfth Century*

This very deep bowl is covered with a yellowish white and rose tinted glaze, and decorated with pale yellowish brown. The center is occupied by a personage mounted on a horse inside of a circular pointed sun-disk. The sides are decorated with circular shields, filled with minute leaflets on sweeping branches. Around the rim is an inscription in Cufic. The exterior is divided in fields, filled with interlacing sigmas.

Width, 8 inches.

337—Bowl. Persian Rhages *Twelfth Century*

Reflet métallique. A funnel-shaped bowl with an almost flat, narrow bottom, covered with a faint violet pure white glaze, decorated with coppery brown ornaments. Around the inner lip is a running Cufic inscription; below this, is a band consisting of circular shields separated by curved lines and decorated with conventionalized lions. The bottom has a cross, the four arms of which are made up of small connected eyes and four pointed oval fans with a checker-board pattern. The exterior has dotted ovals, crescents and inscriptions.

Height, 3¼ inches; width, 6⅞ inches.

338—Bowl. Persian Rhages *Twelfth Century*

A specimen in turquoise emerald-green with decorations in gold and pale reddish brown. The green glaze possesses a waxy reflex in harmony with the subdued geometrical figures in gold. The exterior decorations consist of a petaled corolla outlined with red.

Diameter, 6 inches.

339—Bowl. Persian Rhages *Thirteenth Century*

A lustered bowl in fine condition. The glaze is tawny white, and the decorative pattern is made with a coppery, iridescent paint. It consists of five perpendicular bands, the fields between them being occupied by five large trees, each with a large circular decorated seal. In the central disk is a paradise bird. On the outside rim is an inscription.

Diameter, 6 inches.

(*Illustrated*)

340—Concave Plate. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

The concave bowl is surrounded by a broad flat rim. The decoration consists of a central conventionalized gazelle surrounded by pale-violet branches and acacia leaves, with interspersed sigmoid figures and dots, all in a deep black. The pale moon-green glaze has mostly been replaced by a pale yellow luster iridescence.

Height, 10½ inches.

(*Illustrated*)

341—Tabouret. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

Of rectangular form, supported by four legs. In the top are two circular holes for cups, but the sides are decorated with raised patterns consisting along the center of a continuous colonnade and screens, and above and below of two friezes with chasing hounds and hares. The blue green glaze is in parts converted to a metallic patina.

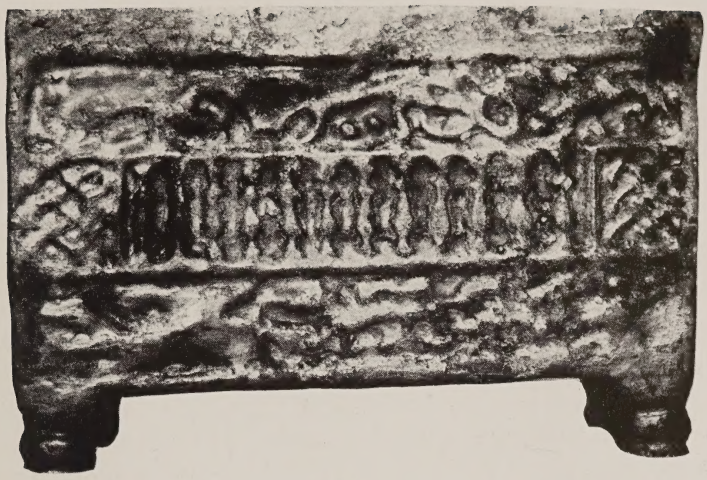
Height, 7¾ inches.

(*Illustrated*)

342—Cash Drawer. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

This absolutely unique object seems to have been change desk and drawer from the time of Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid in Bagdad. Like all Rakka ware it is made of pottery, covered with a superb turquoise green glaze over some black designs. This is a highly ornamental object, like the tabourets, but in the form of an open desk standing on four turned supports. Above is a sink for minor change, and below a tiny drawer, perhaps for the gold. This drawer could be locked by means of a push pin passed horizontally through three loops. The exterior is decorated with geometrical hexagonal rings, in true Arabic style. One of the most curious objects of Rakka ware known.

Height, 10 inches; width, 10 inches.



341

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343—Vase. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

A specimen boldly decorated with deep blue upright columnar bars. The glaze is of pale whitish turquoise green, partly converted into a metallic patina with iridescence.

Height, 16 *inches.*

(*Illustrated*)

NO. 343—VASE. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA
(*Ninth Century*)

344—Vase. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

A large vase, with pear-shaped bowl, low cylindrical neck and a minute foot ring. The glaze is tawny white, covering a decoration of Arabic lettering and circles of pale, bright blue. Much of the whitish glaze is converted into a metallic patina with iridescence.

Height, 17½ *inches.*

345—Tabouret. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

A triangular type, supported by three foot stands. In the top are three openings for cups. The sides are decorated with raised letterings and arabesques, some of which are colored black, all being covered with a turquoise-blue glaze, partly replaced by a fine metallic patina.

Height, 7½ *inches.*

346—Vase. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

Albarello type, decorated with alternating upright fields of green and white. The white ones contain each inscriptions or spiral shells. The fields are separated and outlined by narrow brown bars. The neck is also decorated with an inscription between two brown bands, and below it with plant design on the shoulder. A rare object.

Height, 12 *inches.*

(*Illustrated*)

347—Bowl. Persian Rhages *Twelfth Century*

Reflet métallique. The tawny whitish glaze covers a background of brown yellow, the two contrasts forming decorations both beautiful and decorative. The central circular field as well as six surrounding ones are each occupied by a seated lady with long hair and a star-studded robe. Around the inner rim is a continuous paneled band with arabesques. The whole exterior is covered with a brilliant Persian blue glaze which overlaps the upper rim and in places descends over the arabesques.

Width, 13½ *inches.*

(*Illustrated*)

346

347

348—Tabouret. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

Reflet métallique over a relief decoration, *à jour.* Six turned legs. The sides with windows and central columns, below which are six Arabic raised inscriptions in brown. Above the windows are raised Persian arches, lined with conventionalized foliation in glazed brown. The top is *à jour*, the hexagonal openings forming a large star, with closed fields occupied by six petaled florets. Patches of fine blue glaze in clouds of white and pale green.

Height, 10¼ *inches.*

From the Homberg sale in Paris.

349—Tabouret. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

Six-sided tabouret decorated *à jour* and with horizontal panels of Cufic letters in embossed technique. The top is decorated with six-sided panels, some plain, others with stars. Six low foot stands between which are trefoil arches. A turquoise green glaze partly converted into a metallic patina.

Height, 13½ *inches.*

350—Large Tabouret. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

A faience object worked *à jour*, decorated with raised arabesques and covered with a fine turquoise green glaze. Each of the six sides has a central window, with circular open meshes, between rectangular fields with Cufic inscriptions. Six columnar supports. The top with seven stars also in open work. One of the most important specimens in the collection.

Height, 19 *inches.*

(*Illustrated*)

351—Vase. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

One of the rarest Rakka vases. The pear-shaped body and the wide neck are perfect in form and proportions. They are decorated with raised arabesques and Cufic letters, all covered with shaded blue glaze of unsurpassed tint. Here and there it is covered with patina and iridescence.

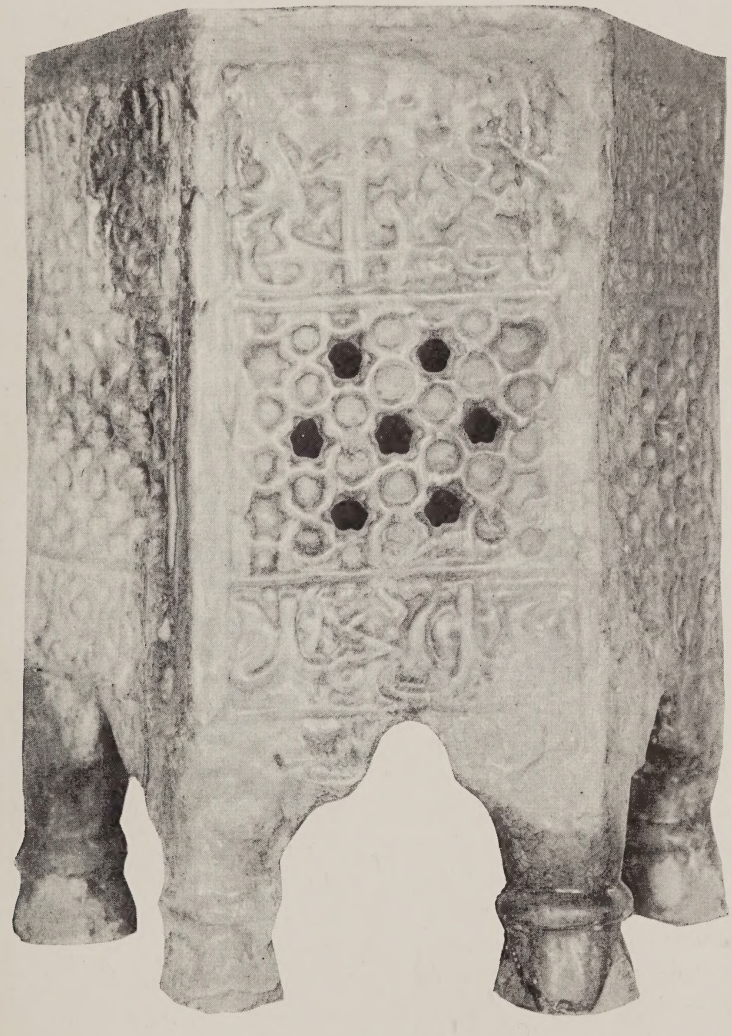
Height, 17 *inches.*

(*Illustrated—See Frontispiece*)

352—Pottery-tray. Hispano-Mauresque. *Sixteenth Century*

A unique specimen of Hispano-Mauresque ware of the most important period, of a form strongly recalling that of Chinese fruit trays of the same period. The bottom is flat, but slightly convex. It is surrounded by a frame-guard with four cut-offs at the corners, all beveled and moulded. The *reflet métallique* decoration consists of miniature sprays, flowers, leaves and plants, and four decorative birds of paradise and two minor birds. The center is occupied by a large, many-rayed circular disk, with stars scattered between the points. The frame has a continuous decoration of sprigs with leaves. This whole decoration stands out like polished copper against a background of unsurpassable, deep, lapis-lazuli blue.

Size, 20 *inches by* 14 *inches and* 2 *inches high.*



NO. 350—LARGE TABOURET. MESOPOTAMIAN RAKKA
(*Ninth Century*)

353—Vase. Mesopotamian Rakka. *Ninth Century*

An important faience vase. A pear-shaped body with a distinct flat shoulder, low neck and two elegant loop handles. A dense decoration of white arabesques and fine brown florets. The center with a band of bold blue and white ornamental Cufic letters. One of the most perfectly proportioned vases of this ware known.

Height, 9½ inches.

(*Illustrated*)

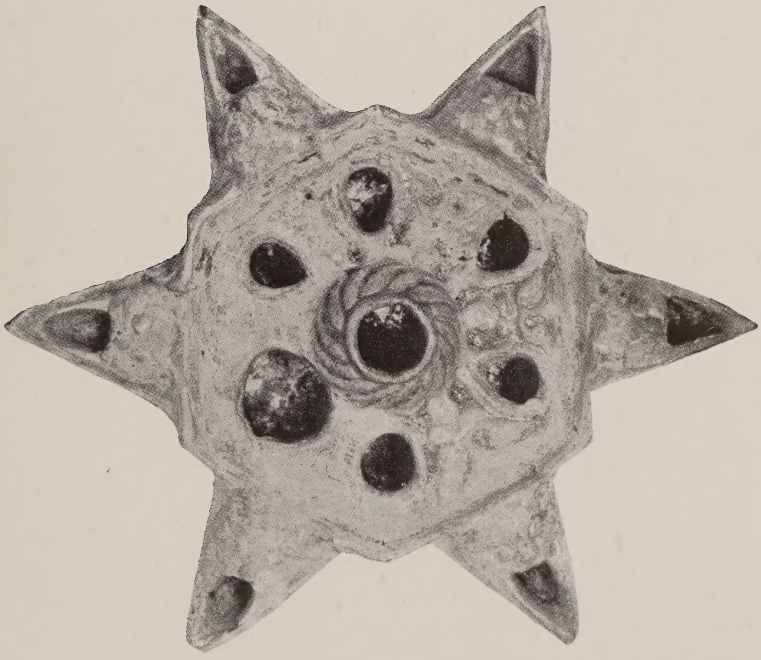
354—Lamp. Mesopotamian Rakka *Ninth Century*

A star-shaped faience lamp of unique form, rarity and beauty. It is made of white slip and covered with a turquoise green glaze. It has six pointed lamp prongs, six supports and a central conical well, all decorated with flutings and arabesques.

Height, 3 inches; width, 7½ inches.

(*Illustrated*)

353



354

355—Plate. Caucasian Koubatcha *Sixteenth Century*

A faience plate, with toned-white glaze and decorated with a central star in deep blue and black, surrounded by a ring on which is a six-pointed star, made up of as many plants with heart-shaped leaves in blue-green. Between every two trees rises a plant with narrow leaves and a large blue flower.

Width, 10¼ *inches.*

GOTHIC WOOD CARVINGS AND GRAECO-ROMAN MARBLES

356—Polychrome Statue. French *Fifteenth Century*

A Gothic wood carving representing the Madonna and Child in a rather florid technique, but well and attractively executed. The Virgin is dressed in a red dress, covered with a blue mantle and her head with abundant hair is covered with a small shawl. The child is nude. The pedestal is of the same age as the statue and contains an inscription.

Height, 25 *inches.*

357—Polychrome Wood Carving. French *Fifteenth Century*

A Gothic wood carving painted in various colors and gold, representing a saint holding in his left hand a book. The edges of the pallium carry an inscription apparently referring to the Book of Job.

Height, 23 *inches.*

(*Illustrated*)

358—Polychrome Wood Carved Statue. French *Fifteenth Century*

A statue of a Saint in polychrome gold. The Saint holds in his right hand a book, and the border of the pallium is inscribed with Gothic lettering. Both the pose and form are graceful and the technique is spirited and sure. The statue, like its two companions, is in good preservation.

Height, 23½ *inches.*

(*Illustrated*)

357

358

359—Relief of Bull. Roman Marble *First Century*

A superbly sculptured Bull, made by a Greek artist. Part of an epitaph, "auguris bovis," of a Roman Augur, whose office it was to prophesy from the entrails of the sacrificial bull. Above are the instruments of sacrifice. The animal is designed in pure classical style and decorated with a chain of sacred bread cakes around the neck and the sacrificial girdle. Made of Pentelic marble. A specimen of the Græco-Roman art of the early Roman Empire.

13 *by* 15 *inches.*

360—Marble Statue of Hercules. Græco-Alexandrian *First Century B.C.*

Made of Parian marble, this statue is of importance. It represents the god standing in a serene pose with the club in his right hand, its tip resting on the ground. The head is well designed and expressive of content after the execution of some meritorious deed. The anatomy is well modeled with a Michaelesque muscular treatment, often characteristic of the Græco-Alexandrian school of the time immediately before the Roman Empire. This pose is not known in other statues, the nearest being that of the Hercules of the Cadiz Museum. From Alexandria.

Height, 32½ inches.

SIXTEENTH, SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURY PERSIAN AND INDIAN RUGS

361—Rug. Persian Daghestan *Eighteenth Century*

Oblong rectangular. The very wide border consists of three bands separated by four guards. The central border contains large, serrated shields in yellow and red on a white ground. The two minor guards have floreate designs in white on black. The narrow field contains a row of eight serrated shields in red, white and yellow, surrounded by a ground with minute designs of isolated figures on blue with white arabesques.

9 feet 8 inches by 3 feet 3 inches.

362—Rug. Persian Faraghan *Seventeenth Century*

Both field and frame of this rug contain a minute pattern. The field contains two rows of large conventionalized crosses with four wings each, all made up of minor flowers and arabesques, each figure with a central diamond-shaped lozenge, the colors being white, red and green on a black ground acting as narrow edgings. The frame has two narrow borders, the central part containing a suite of six-sided arabesques, all in white, green and red.

6 feet 3 inches by 4 feet 2 inches.

363—Rug. Persian Seraband *Eighteenth Century*

The very broad border consists of three wide bands, separated by three narrow guards. The two outer bands contain meanders and foliations in blue and brown on white ground. The inner band contains alternating black and brown shields with foliations on an orange ground. The field contains compact rows of kneeling vase-like figures with head and leg projecting, in brown and white on a deep blue ground.

6 feet 9 inches by 4 feet

364—Rug. Persian Sennah *Seventeenth Century*

The field is mostly occupied by a large central pinched lozenge in pure white, decorated with two miniature horses and a fountain at each end. In its center is a row of two small and one large lozenge-shaped design mostly in blackish blue, and containing four subdivided squares, two blue black and two red. The part of the field exterior to the white center has linear humanesque figures in white and red and a central figure. The frame is decorated with large white florets between which are figures, animal heads, vases and florets in yellow, blue and white on red ground. The narrow borders in bright yellow with geometrical florets in red and blue.

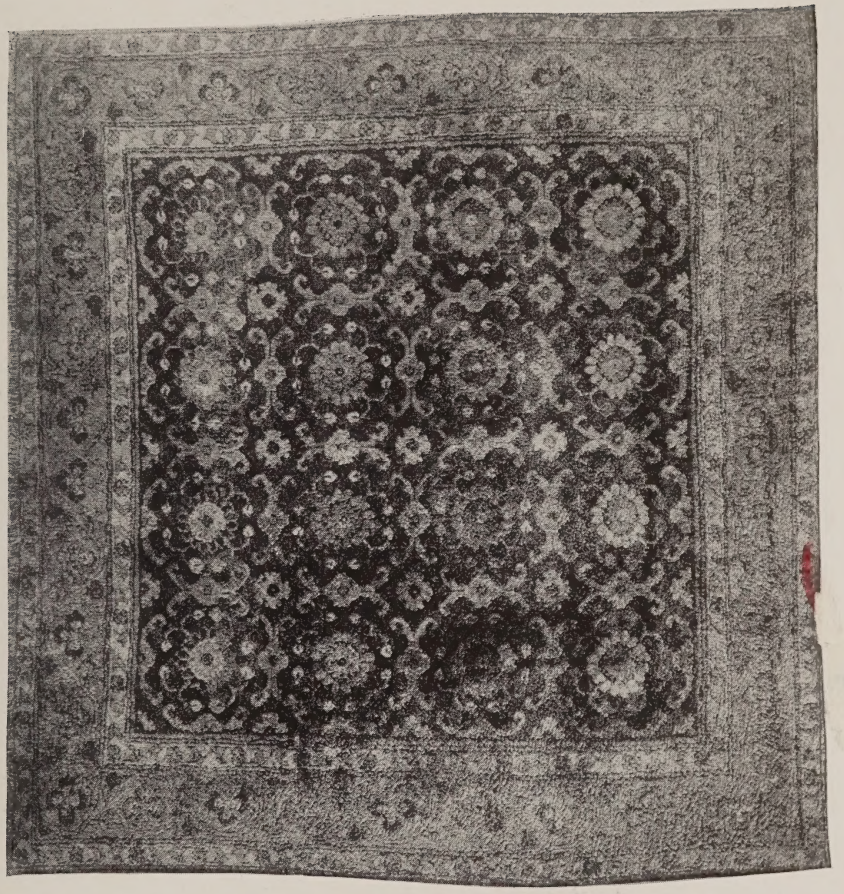
4 feet 3 inches by 7 feet.

365—Silk Rug. Indian Royal Factory *Sixteenth Century*

There are three borders, lined by four guard-bands, the dominating background being soft golden yellow with ornaments of green and red. The middle border-band contains a green meander with drooping flowers in blue and red colors. The field contains nine rows of isolated large and small sunflowers with yellow petals and blue centers connected by blue meshes. The ground color is deep ruby red.

4 feet 10 inches by 4 feet 6 inches.

(*Illustrated*)



NO. 365—SILK RUG. INDIAN ROYAL FACTORY
(Sixteenth Century)

366—Rug. Persian Samarkand *Sixteenth Century*

A silk rug woven with silver metal thread in various shades of blue on a ground of pale, tawny yellow. The decoration consists of a colonnade row of six pointed arches separated by narrow upright columns similar to the general border. In each arch is a large flowering plant rising from a vase. Border and columns are decorated with flowers.

10 *feet* 1 *inch by* 3 *feet* 5 *inches.*

(*Illustrated*)

367—Carpet. Persian Herat *Seventeenth Century*

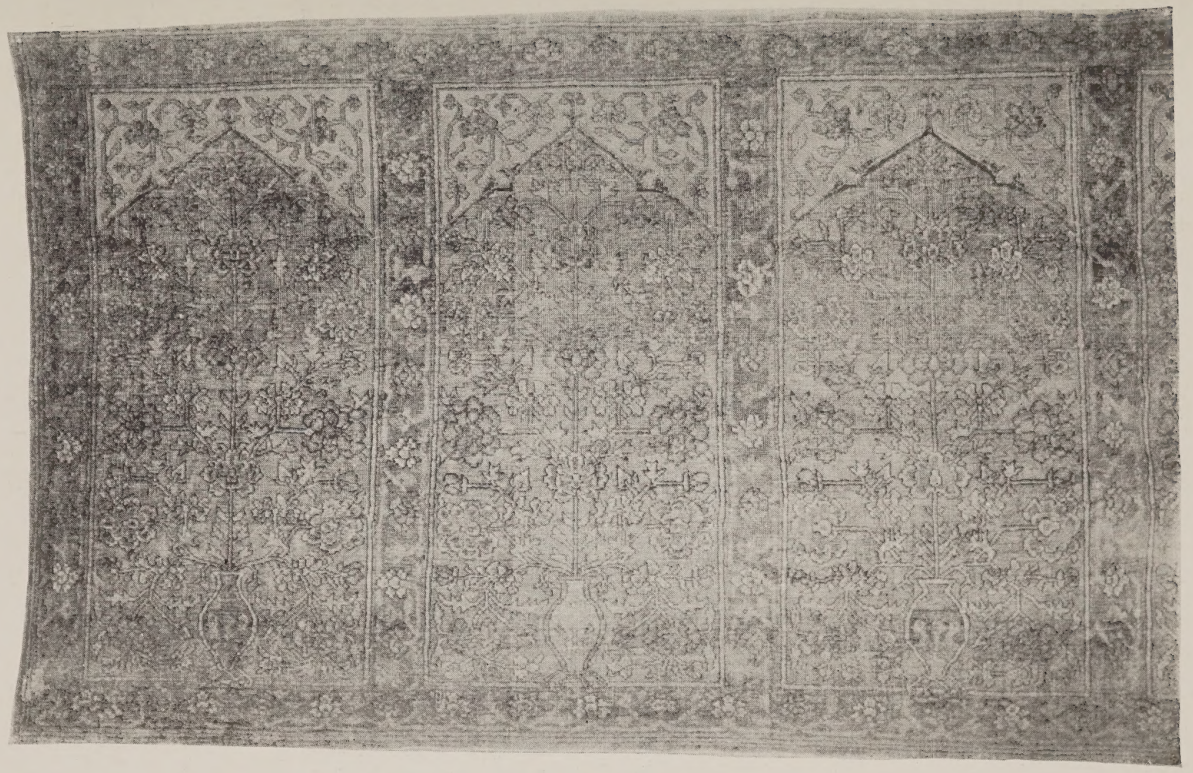
The outer and inner guard contain a running design of open flowers in white and blue on brown background. The border contains large and small alternating rosettes superposed on a triple meander, in the colors of white and blue with brown reserve, on a ground of soft, but deep blue. The field inside the inner guard contains rows of shields with florets, separated by lozenges with florets and leaves. All in soft blue, yellow and brown on a white ground. In the center is a shield with brown florets on deep blue ground, enclosing an eight-pointed star.

17 *feet* 5 *inches by* 11 *feet* 4 *inches.*

368—Rug. Persian Hamadan *Seventeenth Century*

A somber, deeply colored rug with minute design, in which red, gray and black predominate. The center contains a rather small diagonally placed white lozenge decorated with minor florets, leaves and arabesques geometrically assembled. Exterior to this are twenty longitudinal rows of conventionalized shields and flowers alternating with star-shaped squares, all in gray-green, brick red and white, on a blackish ground. The center of the frame is lined on each side of a triple linear border. The former contains geometrical arabesques and florets of black, white, blue on red ground. The side borders are white with connected arabesques in red, yellow, black and green.

20 *feet* 10 *inches by* 8 *feet* 6 *inches.*



No. 366—RUG. PERSIAN SAMARKAND
(*Sixteenth Century*)

369—Rug. Persian Beejar *Seventeenth Century*

The central field contains five parallel rows of conventionalized large and small hexagons in rose and white, alternating with more circular florets in white and green, each center of four is boldly designed with green leaves with serrated edges and dark central rib, all on blackish ground. The frame is wide and pale green, with a boldly designed suite of alternating rosettes, petals and feathers between minor flowers and between two broken lines of a linear narrow design like a roof and a boat, in white, red, yellow and black.

16 *feet* 4 *inches by* 7 *feet* 10 *inches.*

370—Rug. Persian Herat *Seventeenth Century*

A splendid rug in subdued colors in which brown, red and black are predominating. The large central field is decorated on a black ground with a small and close pattern of six parallel rows of quadrilateral star complexes, each made up of eight lunate and diamond-shaped floral baskets and floral fans, in red, yellow and white. The splendid frame contains a central field in red with alternating boldly designed shields and feathers, in black, blue and yellow. On the inner side of this border field are two minor boundary frames in yellow and dark blue with minute floral designs. Outside of the central frame field are four similar minor frames in red and yellow. Two lines of checkerboard squares in white and black lend an unusual brilliancy to this beautiful fabric.

16 *feet* 6 *inches by* 7 *feet* 7 *inches.*

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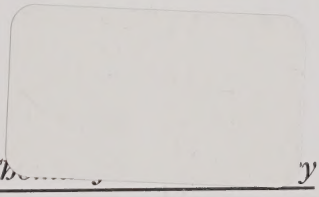

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